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Swadeshi Movement

1905 — 1911

Part I

Pages 1 to [illegible]

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OFFICE ______________

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No.

History of Freedom Movement.

Dated

Swadeshi Movement.
1901 – 1914.

Part I

in the file

SUBJECT

Bundle No. 5

Pages

History of Freedom Movement
in India

Bundle no 5

Swadeshi Movement 1901-1914

Part I & II

confidential section

Bundle NO 5

13530

5

Part - I

Pages 1 to 469.

SECRET REPORTS RETAINED FILE NO.

Extracts from Secret Reports Relatiøng

to:- Swadeshi movement (1901-1914)

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

A short note on the C.I.D. Files.

During the days of the Swadesi agitation the cult of terrorism was fast spreading among the natives of all over India. Throughout the country anarchists who believed in the violent overthrow of the English Government were busily engaged themselves in organising conspiracies and secret seditious meetings to gather arms; make bombs; kill Europeans and create disturbances and revolts in different parts of the land, to violent and hostile activities of these Swadesi agitators naturally created much alarm and nervousness in the Government during this period kept vigilant watch over their movements. A large number of C.I.Ds. were employed to follow them like shadow and report their activities in detail. Here in these files we get some the interesting and important account of the history of the Swadesi Movement in the Madras Presidency, which go to show that Madras did not lag behind in the violent agitation of this period, neither did the Government of this Presidency keep quite in the face of a rising tide of hostile activities against the Government established by law and order. From the reports of the C.I.D.s on matters which we may today consider very trivial and quite uneventual it can be well imagined how the government of Madras during this period was always on the alert and crazing to get every information in news connected into the Swadesi movement in this presidency and nip the movement in its bud.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 -- 1911).

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(1) Distribution of Seditious leaflets containing directions for the preparation of bombs by natives.

(Reference: C.I.D. File No.1 - page 1-3).

...

A short note on the subject.

During the Swadeshi movement, the anarchists w[...] gaged in distributing secretly, seditio[...] contained information for making bombs e[...] extracts show how they were distributed i[...] dency.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Criminal Investigation Departme[...]

dated 3-7-1908.

An Inspector of this Department has been informed that copies of the "Yugantar" containing directions for the preparation of bombs have been distributed by unknown people in some homes in George Town.

The Commissioner of Police has been asked urgently to make enquiries.

C.I.D.

N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.,B.L., Tanjore, (Para 876, current).

N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.,B.L., Tanjore received a copy of the YUGANTAR of Calcutta (published in English), dated the 13th June and he forwarded the same to the District Magistrate, Tanjore, with the following letter on the 24th idem:-

"This morning I got by post--I do not know why or fro[m] whom--the English YUGANTAR of the 13th instant. My nature abhors the revolutionary methods of political agitat[...]

cated by the Yugantar and its followers. As I wrote last December in my reply to the Government Referendum on Advisory and Legislative Councils, I am a Nationalist whose goal is Swaraj and whose means of attaining it is Swadeshism, educational, industrial and political. With a view to qualify ourselves for Swaraj, I am now engaged in forming Swadeshi Panchayats in villages and towns for national education, for industrial development and for management by the people themselves of all their affairs. To avoid any possible misapprehension of my attitude and to state clearly my position I wri this and I may add that I sincerely regret that events should have taken the present turn in our country."

In forwarding the above letter the District Magistrate remarks: "So far as I know anything of the writer of the letter, I should be disposed to say that his letter is perfectly sincere."

CONFIDENTIAL.

Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, dated the 3rd July 1908.

M. No.651.

Dear Mr. Atkinson,

In continuation of my letter No.211-C, dated 18th June 1908, and note M. No.606, dated 23rd June 1908, I write to say that the pamphlet obtained by Mr. Blackstone at Coimbatore is identical with those seized in Trichinopoly. There can be no doubt that the two were printed in the same press. As the Trichinopoly ones came from England, I think that what has happened is as follows: Shyamji Varma sent copies to various schools. The Trichinopoly copies were luckily seized before delivery. The Coimbatore copies were not seized. The addressees started redistributing the copies in Coimbatore and the informer got hold of a copy and gave it to Mr. Blackstone adding the information that it had been printed locally

Yours sincerely,

Son.L.David.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 -- 1911)

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(2) C.I.D.'s report on a seditious talk of a civil servant of the Government.

(Reference: C.I.D.Files No.1 - pages - 7 to 13).

A short note on the subject.

The following passage contains extracts from the report of a C.I.D. man on the seditious talk of a government servant, which go to show how the Swadeshi spirit had permeated even among the officials of the government and how vigilant the government were to employ C.I.D. everywhere and get every possible information about the movement through them.

Copy of a report from a C.I.D. Department to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways., dated 28th June 1908.

I beg to report about the following seditious talk which took place in a 3rd class compartment of the Boat-Mail train on the morning of the 26th last between Chingleput and Egmore.

1. One Mr. Muthukumaraswami, Mudaliar 2nd grade D.P.W. Supervisor, Tirur, Malabar, district (on leave) 2. the Brahmin Headclerk of Meps Tamker & Co., Mount Road, 3. A Mirasidar of Kumbakonam Taluq, son-in-law of No.1 and 4 myself were the only males in that compartment.

The Tamker & Co's man started the conversation and asked me if I heard of the recurrence of the bomb outrage in Bengal. I answered in the affirmative and said that such thing will only put us (the Indians) 100 years backwards and there will be nothing gained at all. The Brahman said that he did not think so and in his opinion all such agitation was for

India's good. The D.P.W. Supervisor also agreed with the view expressed by the Brahman and said that nothing was got without bloodshed.

Speaking of the trial of Chidambaram Pillai and the Tinnevelly Riots, the Supervisor said it is due to the foolishness of Mr. L.M.Wynch, the Collector. He deprecated the policy of Government in this interfering with the growth of Swadeshism. ** In order to show what sort of man Mr. Wynch was he gave the following account of him. Mr. Wynch was the collector of Salem, when he (the Supervisor) was in Salem, Mr. Wynch was ~~measuring~~ rearing a cheetah in his Bengalow and one morning it killed Mr. Wynch's ~~seaveyar~~ Scavanger woman. Nothing ~~was~~ was heard of this in public, the Collector having squared it up through the intervention of some of his Native Subordinates. Just imagine he said what would be the fate of a native if a similar thing was done by him.

He questioned me as to what would have been the feelings of the police officers who arrested and prosecuted their own brethren for sedition etc.? *** If there was a little more union, the Supervisor thought that we (Indians) need not be afraid of the Government.

The topic changed to the Governor's tour etc. ***
He said in those days ~~of whe past~~ whenever a Rajah visited his District, he distributed large sums of money to the poor but now when our governors go to visit the people have to spend large sums of money.

Speaking of the King's Coronation, he said that fool scoundrel of Lord Curzon wasted so much money in ~~gathering~~ getting up the Delhi Durbar. Not only this they collected money from all government servants. There was a meeting in Salem which the supervisor attended much to his reluctance, and they proposed to send round subscription lists. When the list actually came to him he refused to subscribe saying that the Government should pay him and not he to the King's Coronation.

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He said that it was needless for him to detail the slavish condition in which Government servants are now in and as to how in offices the European Heads are treating their native subordinates. As for himself, but for his indefident spirit, he would have been an Executive Engineer by this time, and in his 32 years' service he has not gone out of the way to make a low salaam to any European officer or to cringe a favour.

All that the Indians want was an equal treatment with European offics and unless this is done the unrest will not stop. He continued and said that the English wanted to stifle all sorts of indegenous industries.

Being in the D.P.W. he said he could speak from his own experience. The Government insisted on getting even a small bolt from England though the same thing was available for less price in India. A small bolt of English make cost annas eight while the same of more durability was worth in India, Only one anna. Yet the Government preferred the former. ******* Speaking of the Military Expenditure he said if the Indian Government be guided by the Indians, well they allow their (British) using Indian soldiers for the Transact wa and much less the Indians defraying the expenses of the war? A good lot is spent on military expediture. If the British Indian Government were to listen to the advice of the Indians, the latter will certainly say "Have only as much army as is necessary to defend India from Foreign invasions."

For the above and various other reasons the D.P.W. supervisor thought that the British Government in India is a very bad Government.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING CII.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

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(3) **Visit of Bengali terrorists to Madras.**

(Reference : C.I.D. FILE No.1 -- pages 16 and 17),

A short note on the subject.

Herein an extract is given which shows that the terrorists of Bengal extended their activities outside their ho me Province and interested to recruit people from other regions t make their movement a wide-spread national revolt against the English.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The District Superintendent of Police writes:-

"I heard yesterday evening the 22nd of June that about three months ago one Chakravarthi, a Bengali, visited Beswada and put up at Mr. Subba Rao's house. G. Harisarvothama Rao, M.A., Gangadhara Sastri, I. Kaleswara Rao, Kopalli Hanumantha Rao, Arutupalli Narayana Rao and also three Engineerin students from the P.W.D. workshops, Bezwada met him. They formed a secret society, the Bengali enquired if any one in the Northern circars would be prepared to sacrifice his life, when he would tell his views. Afterwards Hanumantha Rao, A. Narayana Rao, Mutnuri Krishna Rao (Of Masulipatam), Harisarvothama Rao and Gangadhara Sastri(of Rajahmundry) were enlisted members of the society. The Bengali did not give them his address, but referred him to No.75 Cornwalli Street, Calcutta. Dr. Najunda Rao of Madras has been entrusted with the carrying on the secret service work there.

Laksmana Rao, Ramanuja of the Munigala Estate, No. 1, Sunkuvar Agraharamm, Bhimatripet, and A. Lakshmipathi, a student of the M.B.&C.M. class of the Medical College, Indians, are other members of the secret society. The Bengali said if any of these were prepared to sacrifice his life he would

entrust him with what he had in hand as it is likely to be very hazardous and dangerous.

Mutnuri Krishna Rao said that here--after they would not lecture but work silently.

It looks as if the individual refared to may have been a travelling agent for the dissemination of the anarchist doctrine.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 -- 1911)

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(1) C.I.D. Report on Seditious secret meetings of Swadeshi in Coimbatore.

(Reference : C.I.D. Report File No.1, page 20-22).

A short note on the subject.

During the Swadeshi movement, Coimbatore was one of the strongholds of seditious activities in the Madras Presidency. The following passage is an extract from the C.I.D. report on it. It contains some interesting information, how the Swadeshis were thinking in terms of anarchical acts to create disturbances in the south.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Coimbatore: 20-6-1908. The District Superintendent of Police reports:- "I have got the following information through a Brahman K.D. of Town who has been in with the Swadeshi people here. I have seen the man myself and had a long talk with him and he appears to be reliable and promises to give further information as he hears it.

2. For the past two months meetings have been held in the Brahmin Street, Coimbatore, in the house of an F.A. student K. Vedanta Chari of the Coimbatore college. At these meetings Vakils Venkatrama Aiyangar (in whose house Balaji Rao stayed) and C.K.Subrahmania Mudaliar, ex-Amina Venkatasubbiah, Damodara Aiyangar (a rich man of Sulur), Boganatham Chetti (a rich young man of Coimbatore) and a stranger who came here with G. Subrahmania Aiyar of Madras when he visited this place and who was left behind and set up a Swadeshi shop here, attend. Further S.R.Ganapati Aiyar, son of vakil Ramakrishna Aiyar, S.R.Kittu (note probably a nickname of for Krishna Aiyar), V. Kannan, son of Venkatrama Gounder (a rich landlord) and Jambulingam son of Thangavelu Mudaliayr,

special Duty Tahsildar, also attend.

3. The Swadeshi shopkeeper and Boganatha Chetti supply the money required.

4. About 5 days ago Vedanta Chari gave this K.D. about 550 notices printed in English to distribute and he gave 200 of them to the college students last Monday or Tuesday as they came out of college. He used previously to be given notices of meetings to distribute. The notices he heard (he does not know English) began with "Oh Martyrs" and ended with "Bande Mataram".

Note:- I have got from him a copy and it is identical with the notice published in para 779 current, so I do not send it up.

5. He also gave copies to pleaders, Vakil Ramana Aiyangar and Subramania Mudaliar and also to late Amina Venkatasubbiah. When he gave a notice to Sitaramiah dismissed cash-keeper of the Huzur Treasury that man sent for him ~~and~~ tore up the notice and told him unless he returned the other notices to whence he got them he would go to jail. He returned the notices and Vedanta Chari Said that on this account he would class Sitaramiah as a "Paradesi".

6. On the day he was given the notices he went along with Vedanta Chari, Damodara Aiyar and Boganatham Chetti to the main Post Office when they posted packets each containing 5 notices to the monitors of the 6th, 5th and 4th forms of the Diamond Jubilee High School, Gobichettipalaiyam, to the local Funds High School, Dharapuram, to the Salem College, to R. Doraiswami Aiyar of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, (he is a native of Gobichettipalayam) and to the [illegible]lly and Vizagapatam Colleges.

7. Vedanta Chari got the Post Office [illegible] Aiyar a friend of his to put ~~to~~ on these [illegible] marked "London". The stamp was made by [illegible] (informer) fears that such packets ar[illegible]

[illegible]

8.He is less in the confidence of the Swadeshi since he returned the packets, but hopes to regain his old position.

9. He says there are also some Tamil Notices of which he promises me a copy and that in some notice he has seen or been told about the natives ~~of~~ in the 21 districts of the Madras ~~Madras~~ Presidency are urged to rise on 10th July next and kill the Europeans and Eurasians and that on that day there will be a meeting in Bengal.

N.B. I believe that about then a Moderate Congress Conference will be held in Coimbatore.

10, He also says that one Arunachala Gounden a rich landlord of Sundapalaiyam 7 miles away has promised 500 men and damo~~r~~dara Aiyar of Sulur (12 miles a~~s~~way) has promised all possible help, as he can get a lot of men from Sulur.

11. He suspects a young man who formerly belonged to the Vythia Katchini Press here to have got the notices recently printed. He also told me last night that there is a talk of making chlorate bombs and filling them with stones and throwing them into the first and second class carriages of the night passanger train as it slows down at the level crossing near the Railway Station. The bombs which have not yet been made are only to be such as the maim or hurt people and not to affect the train which may contain native ~~thrd~~ third class passengers and are merely intended to intimidate the Europeans. He promises the information as soon as this talk developes into something more important. He also promises to see~~n~~ me nightly and give~~n~~ me all the information he has obtained during the day.

12. Confidential enquiries are being made about all the points and persons mentioned in his statements and I will report any further developments.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Coimbatore, 4-7-08. With reference to the penultimate paragraph of my report of the 20th June, (para 873, current the informant was able to bring me a sample bomb, about the size of a lime (the real ones are said by him to be about the size of a mango), I myself took it to the Cordite Factory, Coonoor to Major Babington who carefully examined it. The following is a copy of his letter about its constituents and power:- "The material produced by Mr. Black-stone is a mixture of Chlorate of Potash and Realgar (red orpiment AS_2S_2). N.B. and small stones. Mr. Blackstone thought it was Cinnabar but it is not a mercury salt at all, but an arsenic one.

The matter is of course highly explosive and I put a little on an anvil and struck it with a hammer, when, of course, it exploded. It would easily be exploded by a little strong sulphuric acid. About the size of a mango would be very destructive and the arsenic vapours also would be very ~~destructive and the arsenic vapours also would be very destructive and the arsenic vapours also would be~~ poisonous. If the mixture were damp or should be come damp in any way and then dried the chlorate would become more intimately mixed with the sulphate and the sensitiveness would be increased. The Realgar is a constituent of "Blue Fire and of "White Bengal fire" which is used as signal light and consists of of Realgar 2 parts Sulphur 7 and Potassium Nitrate 24."

The informant also stated that the 11 bombs made ~~had made~~ had been distributed among the persons mentioned in my previous report. He also said that they had experimented with two near Puliyampalaiyam and that one which they had thrown against the Bridge the bridge parapet there had left the marks. I had these marks verified and the following is a copy of the report varifying

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I consider it better not to act at once on this information and search the houses of the men mentioned as the informant also said that the members of the Secret Association who had the bombs had no doubt secreted them outside their houses in places he did not know of and in fact, he stated that he was unable exactly to say who has the bombs.

We have also got information from him (which we have not yet been able in any way to substantiate) that a certain number of revolvers had been imported into Coimbatore and that a further consignment is expected. So fat nothing has come of the latter information though we have been daily trying to work it out by watching every parcel and package in the least suspicious received at the railway station e.g., on the 3rd July 2 packages were received addressed to the National stores owned by Venkatramana Aiyangar, which with the assistance of the railway authorities were opened and examined and found to contain only stationery and paper as stated in the forwarding note.

The police are not, I believe suspected to have had any hand in this search as it was made entirely by the railway authorities so that we hope that the parties do not know that their movements are being carefully watched.

It is, of course, impossible for us to tell at present whether the informant has been dealing straightforwardly with us throughout, but the production of the "Oh Martyrs" leaflet (vide paras 779, & 873, current) aand the specimen bomb show that at any rate there is something suspicious going on in the town and that there is an undercurrent of unrest. It must also be noted withregard to the bomb that its constituents are exactly the same as those said to have been used in the Kakinada Bomb outrage where two second class passengers were injured in the train. As pointed by the Maj. Babington

the constituents of our bomb are also identical with those of fireworks bombs made in various parts of India and which have led to various accidents to manufacturers of fireworks in this Presidency and elsewhere, as reported in the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives for India.

Every endeavour is being made to get sufficient evidence on which to act with a moderate probability of success but until we do get sufficient evidence I consider it would be "giving away the whole show" to institute searches of the houses of the persons suspected. We are still watching, as stated above, for the consignment of revolvers which our informant assures us is on its way from Madras.

If there is any truth in the information that arms are being imported, it is most important that we should seize them in transit (i.e., before they are unpacked) so as to obtain if possible, information as to the consignor, and whence he imported them.

There is a rumour (though not widespread) in the Town that arms have been or are being brought in e.g., the Madras Mail correspondent an Aiyangar appears to have got hold of some such information and spoke to Inspector Walton about it, but does not say how the rumour reached him.

As regards the lectures of B.C.Reddy reported in my report of 27th June and the Famine Fund meeting about which there have been some remarks in the "Hindu" of the 30th June we anticipated from our informer that the opportunity might be taken at one of these meetings to experiment with the manufactured bombs and I therefore had the meeting watched by plain clothes men and took every precaution for the arrest of any person behaving in a suspicious manner. Fortunately no attempts were made, and the "Hindu" and the public in general think it was B.C.Reddy whom we feared, which has helped to avert suspicion from real intentions.

The night passenger and other trains are being very carefully watched in case they should adopt their first idea of bombing them.

I hear from the District Magistrate that B.C.Reddy came here to the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Balakrishna Aiyar) with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Vijiaraghava Chari, the Salem Vakil, and this was the reason of his coming here.

One Muttaiya Doss or Pillai of Tuticorin, said to be a distant relation of Chidambaram Pillai and probably the man mentioned in para, 862, current is giving mild Swadeshi lectures in Karur finishing with an appeal for subscriptions to help Mylapore Krishna Aiyar in his sedition case but with very little result. Krishna Aiyar has in consequence been removed to Erode Sub-Jail awaiting commital to Sessions on 7th instant.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

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(5) C.I.D. Report on the scare of a seditious rising against Europeans in Coimbatore and the alleged manufacture of Bombs by the Swadeshi.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report: File No.1:) Pages 51 to 60.

A short note on the subject.-

The chief characteristic of the Swadeshi movement was the outburst of violent terrorist activities against the English and the government in India. The following passages throws light on these such bomb outrage act in Coimbatore. Though this C.I.D. report denies the existence of any such conspiracy; the very fact that it could not sufficiently explain the bomb outrage and the discovery of bombs leads to the conclusion that there was some grain of truth in the information that came into the hands of the C.I.D. men, about this conspiracy.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Criminal Investigation Department,

dated 29-7-1908.

With reference to your order that Rao Bahadur Jeg Singh should proceed to Coimbatore and report on the information obtained by the D.S.P. and D.I.G. about a supposed rising against Europeans and the alleged manufacture of bombs by persons calling themselves Swadeshis, I submit the result of the Inspector's Enquiries.

The original information is on record in paragraph 873 current S.A.S.

The informer added to his story from time to time and when summaried it contains the following specific allegations.

1. Certain people used to meet and conspire against Government in the name of an F.A. Student by name Vedantha Chari.
2. Certain seditious pamphlets inciting people to rise against Government were being printed locally and distributed through the post office. In proof of his statement the informer produced a copy.
3. The bombs were being prepared and were to be thrown at Europeans (a) When the passenger train passed the level crossing;
(b) When R. Reddi gave a Shakespeare recital in the Government Training school.,
(c) When R. Reddi gave another recital in the Hindu High School.

In corroboration of his story the informer produced before D.S.P. a bomb who had it packed at the Cartridge factory.
4. Five hundred revolvers had been imported from Madras and were buried in a garden about four miles away. The informer was taken at night by the conspirators to the place and asked to help in cleaning them.
5. A further consignment of revolvers was expected and the Railway receipt had been already received.
6. That the conspirators were arranging a regular rising in the 10th July and that one Ammahaka Gaunder of Sundapatti had arranged to bring a lot of men from his village.
7. The some mysterious bottles of liquid suspected to be vitriols or some liquid used in the manufacture of bombs were in the house of the above mentioned Vedantha Chari.
8. That the conspirators were arranging to attack the volunteer armoury and seize the rifles.
9. That they were also arranging to attack the Jail and release Chidambaram Pillai of Tinnevelly.

I will deal with the above allegations in order first noting that the local police believed in the truth of the statements until Inspector Jay Singh arrived, that after his enquiries they entertained great doubts as to whether the informer has not been telling lies all along and that Jay Singh himself has returned satisfied that the informant is a liar--a big liar-- from start to finish.

1. The meeting of the conspirators in Vendantha Chari's home rests on the base statement of the informant. One of the conspirators is a vakil of some standing who though he may sympathise with such proceedings is unlikely to have taken an active part. No corraboration has ever been obtained so presumably the meetings happened to stop directly the informant gave his information to D.S.P. This is an extraordinacy coincidence for then is no idea that the informant was suspected and the conspiracy ceased in consequence. In fact they made their first bombs etc., at a later date.

2. I have already reported to Chief Secretary that the pamphlet produced by the informer was printed and posted in Europe. (Vide C.I.D. In.Nos. 606/23.6.08 and 651/3.7.08. My belief that some copies had reached Coimbatore in the same way as they reached Trichy was eventually proved to be true. Please see para 991 current. This piece of information which was in the possession of the local authorities on 21st June was ~~out~~ not communicated to the C.I.D. until 15.7.'08 though it was of great inimportance and in my opinion tended to ~~direct~~ dircredit the truth of the informer's very first statement.

3. The story about the making of bombs was corroborated by the production of a bomb and by the mark on a bridge where a bomb is said to have been thrown by way of experiment. The bomb produced on examination was formed to consist of a mixture of Chlorate of Potash and Realgar AS_2S_2 (red arsenic I understand). It was the size of a lime and was said to be only a "sample" the real ones of which some dozen had been

made being of the size of a mango. The expert said it was highly explosive and that a large one would be very destructive and would give off poisonous arsenic vapours. As far as the destructive properties are concerned the bridge against which one is said to have been thrown is built of brick and chunam. It bears a dozen dents and marks of sorts. The largest of these measuring 1½" in diameter and less than ½" ~~defts~~ deep was claimed by the informant as the result of the bomb. The true story seems to be that told by a boy Krishna Rao who was ~~inflicted~~ implicated by the informant and examined by Jay Singh. (This boy is the son of a Head Constable who called him and told him to speak the truth). He says that informant and a friend persuaded him (the boy) and a fellow school boy to go with them and make bombs. The informant brought at the stuff made all the bombs himself and finally exploded them. The result was a brilliant flash with but little noise. The boy himself was allowed to throw two of them. The boy knows nothing about the bridge incident. This boy incidentally gives the lie direct to the informant about the seditious pamphlets and says that he himself at the request of the informant procured the copy produced before the D.S.P. from a School boy who he knew had possession of a copy.

It is unnecessary to say that no bombs were thrown at any of the meetings referred to what is however more important is the fact that none of the conspirators attended the meetings

As pointed out by Major Babington R.E., It is important to remember that the constituents of the bomb produced are identical with those of fireworks made in various parts of India which continually lead to accidents. It may be necessary to cause a full enquiry to be made into the manufacture of fireworks and frame rules to control it further. Reference to bombs at all is however to be deprecated for the idea may prove suggestions.

4. The informer now admits that all the story about arms bring ~~inpated~~ imported was a myth. He says a subordinate urged him to speak out and as he had nothing to say he made up the whole story.

5. vide 4. This rests on the words of informant ~~above~~ alone and as soon as he was questioned closely he explained that the bottles had all disappeared the day after he gave the information.

6,8, and 9. There is nothing whatever to corroborate the stories about their plans. The informer says he knows nothing about the plans but has heard people talking about them in the literary Association room. He cant say who was talking but remembers the speakers were school boys. School boys talking in a public reading room cannot be called serious conspirators. Anyhow the 10th July passed quietly and the D.I.G. has warned the Jail Authorities and has arranged to make the volunteer Armoury Secure. The result of Inspector Jay Singh's enquiry may not on paper be very satisfactory but to prove a negative is a hard task. I think we may rest content with the fact that Rao Bahadur Jay Singh is satisfied that the informant who is a K.D. and a dismissed constable is a liar and that the local police are (in case Jai Singh is mistaken) thoroughly on the QUI VIVE and not likely to be caught napping.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

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(6) C.I.D. Report regarding an incident at the Christian College, Madras

(Reference:- C.I.D. Report File No.1.) Page 72

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A short note on the subject.

The following extract serves to show the hostility of Europeans towards the Swadeshi movement and the determination of the Government to prevent the dissemination of ~~th~~ its message among the students, in this Presidency.

In the Madras Christian College, there was a meeting under the auspices of the Historical association. Mr. J.H. Stone, the Principal of the Presidency College presided over the meeting. A student of the ~~xxrixx~~ senior B.A.Class read a paper on "French revolution." He took a great objection to a phrase ~~to the Government he left the~~ that occurred in the essay calling it as a positive ~~resn~~ insult to the government, he left the place and wrote about it to the government. The Government decided that the grant to the college should be stopped if the authorities did not take action against the boy who read paper on "French Revolution."

Confidential. P.F.25/11

I.E.David Esq.,
Personal Assistant to the D.I.G. of Police,
C.I.D., and Railways; Madras.

Honoured Sir,

I beg to report the following information received from some of the students of the Christian College, Madras.

Yesterday evening there was a meeting in the Christian College, of the Historical association of the "Christian College debating Society" The President was Mr. J.H.Stone,M.A. the Principal of the Presidency College. The subject for the

essay was "The French Revolution". Mr. Stone came there at about 4-55 p.m. took his seat and asked the essayist, one Ramanadhan of the Senior B.A., Class, to read his essay. After he has read about 2 pages, the President interrupted the essayist asking him what he meant was about the paranthesis in the sentence of the essayist viz., "Despotic age was over--- of course in France." The student said that be meant nothing in particular but gave it as a general information. The president then stood up and said "I don't want that the Government whom I have the honour to serve for the last so many years should be thus insulted in my face and he left the place. The meeting thus came to an end abruptly. The essayist, asked the President that he would withdraw his statement if he considered it to be a mistake but I was told that Mr. Stone did not heed that but went away saying "good-bye".

Mr. Russel M.A., of the Christian College heard of it soon after and it appeared that a remarked "unless there is something very serious in the essay, I know that Mr. Stone will not act thus. I know him well and we are friends for the past so many years." He wanted to see the essay but the essayist was not present there.

In the meeting there was no professor of the College present. There were about 70 students in all. Only the Secretary of the Association received the President.

I beg to remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient servant ,

(Sd.) N.T.KANNAN.

Sub-Inspector, C.I.D.

.23.

Chipstead,
Nungambakam,
d/ 2nd August 1908.

My dear David,

The report of your office is correct.

I went to the Christian College on Thursday to preside at a meeting of their ~~Honoured~~ Historical Union Indians. The subject was an essay on the French Revolution read by a student whose name I forgot.

I soon said that his essay was really a veiled nationalist harrongue, his point being that the state of India is now ~~is~~ comparable to that of France just before the revolution. The particular ~~exception~~ expression I took exception to, "the last straw in fact was despotism have been destroyed - of course I mean in France". This was equivalent to calling the British Government in India a despotism and was applauded as being to. I asked the boy to explain the underlined words and as he failed to do so I declined to hear any more of his essay, as I said to sit and hear Government insulted, and left the room. The meeting followed me to the street and some conversation took place while my carriage was coming up which amounted to an admission that I had good cause of complaint.

I should judge the essayist to be a fanatic who might well be shepherded by your men.

Yours sincerely,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J.N. STONE.

Who was the student? Have the College authorities taken any notice? Is the Christian College aided. If it is, I think the D.P.I. will be told to withhold all grants till the ~~third quarter is completed.~~ student is expelled

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The Christian College is certainly an aided Institution. The first thing to be done is I think for the D.P.I. to call the attention of the college authorities to the incident and ask them what action they have taken in this matter. We can then decide on what further action may be necessary.

Will Educational department take the necessary action? The report of the C.I.D. sub-Inspector and all connection of that department with the matter should be kept strictly confidential and the papers returned to the Chief Secretary when no longer required.

I have put up in the file below Dr. Skieriss's report reply to the reference made to him by the D.P.I. as to what action was being taken with Christian College to enforce disciplinary Regulations.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

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(7) C.I.D. Report on the lectures by the Vice-Principal of the Rayapetta Wesleyan College.

(Reference: C.I.D. report File No.1). Page 74-76

A short note on the subject.

The following passage is another example to show how the Madras Government were bent upon preventing Swadeshi ~~Sprea~~ spreading among students.

CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Criminal Investigation Department, dated 25-8-1908

This is a report of a lecture on "Italian Independence delivered by Rev.J.S.M.Hooper B.A., and presided over by Rev. J. Leith, ~~(according to the e)~~ the lecturer dwelt at some length on the patient struggle of the Indians for independence and said "There was everywhere oppression and ~~pre~~ repression by the rulers and the only thing for the people to do was to meet together, in secret places with others like-minded and to talk about things political and literary", and again "After repeated attempts and failures, other parts of Italy with the aid of other nations finally gained their independence. The Report of the meeting was brought to notice by an Inspector of the C.I.D., In reply to a reference made to him, the Commissioner of Police has reported that the Roypattah Wesleyan Mission to which these two gentlemen belong is a British Society and receives Government grants for its schools.

Dear Bowrne,

The attention of Government has been drawn to a lecture delivered by the Rev. Y.S.Hooper, Vice-Principal ~~by the~~ of the Royapattah Wesleyan College on the 23rd. July 1908 on

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"Italian Independence". passages in the lecture might very easily be open to miscontruction and might be fruitful of mischief at the present time. The Government consider that it would be wise to avoid lecturing to students in Madras on such subjects as that dealt with by Mr. Hooper, and I am directed to ask you to be good enough to warn in a friendly way these two gentlemen to be more prudent in their lectures to students. The Government understand that these gentlemen have to do with the management of a school which receive considerable aid from Government.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

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(8) C.I.D. Report on the seditious Telagu Leaflets posted at Madras.

(Reference: C.I.D.Report File No.2.). Page 2-9.

Confidential

Seditious Telugu leaflets posted at Madras

(a) C.I.D.~~D~~. ~~A~~ Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police forwarded to this office copiesofthe Telugu leaflets of which a translati is given below. They are all printed, one of them being on paper which, according to the watermark is of British manufacture. They were posted at Triplicane, Madras, on the 3rd instant., in covers addressed to the Monitors of various classes of the Baptist Mission College, Ongole. The monitors whom they were delivered had circulated copies among their fellow-students before they were found out.

(b). C.I.D. Copies of the same leaflets were sent "The Secretary, Native Club, Nellore" and have been sent to this office by ~~MR~~ M.R.Ry. V. Venkatachallam Aiyar Avl., to whom they were delivered.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Translation of the leaflet.

I.

N o t i c e .

~~X~~ Means for attainment of the Kingdom.

***

Oh! Friends, Oh sons of India, Oh Countrymen, you are trying to free yourself from the bondage of these ~~foreigners~~ foringees who are crippling our powers. There is no doubt of that. The acts committed at Rawalpindi, Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Tinnevelley, Bombay and other places are themselves proofs. King's might is trying to destroy your strength completely. With foresight into things they disarmed you 30 years ago. When Drona relinquished his weapon in the battle-field the

the wicked Drushtadyumna cut Drona's throat in the same way the ~~foreigners~~ feringees are waiting to cut our throat. When you are in difficulties they are sending away your patriots beyond the seas(transportation). Is it not because we have sacrificed all our strength for them, wasted our blood for them, handed over the kingdom for them that they are returning this gratitude to us? Yes , very well, must must recoup our strength their strength against us will be powerless just as Parasurama's against Rama. How to do that.

Please listen to what I say. We must organise as many confidential departments as there are departments in the public service. We require warriors, Policemen, Revenue Collectors, men who can make weapons, men who can transport arms from outside, , men who will secrete and deliver the same in time, men who will make bombs, men who will preach to people about representative Government, men who will publish confidential gazettes, men who will draw to our side all Government servants in time. There should be no connection between one department and another but there should be secret presidency Committee, District Committee, Taluk Committee and Village Committee. Every one should do what he considers is just. Whoever by command of God should happen to be caught should not name others. He who names any one will share the fate of approver Narendra Nath Gossain, Oh! Brothers, don't fear, God is in your side. In the end all Government servants will join you. The army will join you. Men will raise everywhere and drown the ~~foreigners~~ feringees. If they do not give what we claim, Post Offices, Banks, Government Treasuries will be destroyed, Telegraph wires will be cut, Bridges will be cut, the ~~foreigners~~ feringees will be caught. The enemies will be killed with bombs. The men of other countries will condemn the self-seeking nature of the English; they will give us back our country and walk away ashamed to their country. Are they to be freemen and are we to be slaves? Or are they to have respect and we disrespect? Or are they to have fame and we disgrace?

Vande Mataram.

II.

POWER OF GOVERNING VAST INDIA.

When lawas are framed at the instance of a majority in a Native representative Legislative Assebly then India will be considered to have self-government. Indian steamers will be conducted by three great or approved Natives. One of these will control Civil, Judicial and Revenue matters. The second will control the army and navy and the thrid will watch foreign trade &c., These three will be equal. They will be ~~assisted~~ assisted by a big representative assembly. 3,000 representatives will be sent to that assembly from all parts of India. All Indians, whether Hindu, Mussalman, Parsee or Christian, will be eligible for membership. They will be faithful to the said three and the assembly. Kings and princes so long as they are thus faithful will not lose their rights. These Rajas and Maharajas will have to obey the directions of the great assembly. If these Rajas wish, their subjects also can become delegates of the assembly.

No one can levy a tax without the consent of the people. India will thrive without outside interference. People will be responsible for their happiness. The country will be divided according to languages.

Provincial committees will be formed and local laws made. All these provinces will send delegates to the Supreme Council.

The rules to be framed by the Supreme Indian Council.

(1) Arms act to be repealed.
(2) Sedition act to be set aside.
(3) Explosives act to be set aside.
(4) Rights conferred upon paper to be fulfilled.
(5) Removal of all oppressive taxes and levying only so much as is necessary for the maintenance of Government.
(6) Levying taxes which are conducive to the improvement of Native Industry and trade.
(7) The ~~foreigners~~ feringees will be removed and able natives will manage affairs.

If for some appointments clever Natives are not obtained clever men from Japan, Germany, America, will be brought and

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work obtained for them and as soon as our men are up to the mark will fill in these places. They are only servants and not masters. Some of the good Englishmen also may be employed. No one who disregarded the feelings of the Natives will be employed. Small details will be ~~the~~ what they now are. But public opinion will control everything. Government will be stronger. Taxes will beless. There will be no famine. Wisdom and strength will improve.

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III.

SCHEME FOR THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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Liberty, Equality ~~and~~ Humanity.

Vast Indian empire. Self-Government.

The first chapter of the fight of the monkeys, which is Rama's army.

The fight of the monkeys will be considered as the first chapter of the fight by Natives. To Murder Ravana who carried away Sita, Anjeneya and other monkeys were sent first. Rama's strength was availed of ultimately. Monkeys are possessed powers of Devas. They are the executors of the works of the Devas. Rama is an incarnation of Iswara. He had numberless weapons. Against the ~~foreig~~ Feringees who have misappropriated the wealth of our countr-y we must begin that monkey war.

Group. To facilitate the formation of Native Army we must have gathering like monkeys. The rules for the formation of this gathering the powers of the Commanders, the conduct of this army towards Natives or others, the relationship between the assebly and the army, all these should be under a commander-in-Chief. This Legis.-lative assembly should for outward purposes appear different from the army but should internally Command the Army. The work of this army is to protect the subjects from the ensuing danger. Each regiment should identify the work before it with its own life. Severe punishment is not only advisable for each regiment but is also a necessity. Tt is a great thing to undergo severe punishment for the sake of one's country. Not only this it is essential for the army also. The army will not live long if it incurs the displeasure of the people. Respect for women, regard for the property and

and rights of others and their crops should be the motto of the regiment. The monkey assemblies make the Native army fit to meet the calamity. They (Legislative Assembly) are not fit to fight themselves. They are fit only to express their views in the assembly faithfully and wisely.

Conscience is the first thing to be maintained before independence is attained. Therefore these assemblies should be in Temples, Mosques, Churches, Rest-houses, all places of worship. If any one transgresses these rules his commander is responsible for it.

If any commander brings disgrace he will be disgraced and dismissed by the Commander-in-chief. If any regiment acts against the principles of the army it will be disbanded. Each regiment can practise means to safeguard its own interest safety and Native opposition. All who obstruct or carry information to the enemies, all men who are specially inimical to Indians the regiment should immediately and severely punish. Such a regiment deserves to exist. Their important duty is to improve their parties and to implement and improve their capacity for resistance. Money obtained by looting enemies, money removed from Government treasuries, money obtained by plundering persons who are against Native Interest will be utilised for the maintenance of this regiment. Money looted belongs to the army. This money will be shared equally between the officers and men of the army.

All money plundered from a Government treasury belongs to the Native party. The Commander is responsible for it. The account should be with the treasurer. Money obtained by force should be utilised with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief. Articles required for food should be obtained from people. Whenever possible they should be paid for. When money can't be paid a receipt should be given. By this means after the war is closed we can calculate amount earned from each country. Surplus money should be sent to the Commander-in-chief.

Captain should keep an account of the expenses of his regiment.

Civil Commissioner appointed by the Commander-in-Chief will check the accounts.

It will be his duty to see whether the above rules are obeyed or not.

The ordinary work of these regiments is to ruin big town. In small vi lages we must avoid enimity. While travelling by the side of a small and weaponless villagers the Captain should see that his regiment does not interfere with the villagers.

Men who do not join these regiments should be made to quit the land.

Every member should try to increase the number when the total number required is found companies will be formed.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

(9) CID Report on the unrest and corruption in the Trichy Central Jail.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report File 2). Pages 11-21

A short note on the subject.

Subramania Siva was one of the leading political agitators in the south during the days of the Swadeshi movement. He was arrested on a charge of sedition speeches and acts, calculated to provoke a breach of peace in Tinnevelly. He was arrested and sent to Trichinapoly Central Jail subsequent to his arrival; the native staff of the Jail were tampered with and there was unrest in the jail itself. ~~with and there~~ The work of investigating the affairs was left to the C.I.D. The following is their report which contain the number of instances where the jail warders were actually rendering service to the political convicts.

CONFIDENTIAL.

In his S.B. Report for the week ending 5-9-'08, the Superintendent of Police Trichinopoly, reported that subsequent to the arrival of Subrahmania Siva, the political convict, there had been unrest in the Central Jail and that there was no doubt that the native staff had been tampered with. This report was submitted to the Chief Secretary on 7-9-'08. After some correspondence in which the permission of the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector General of Jails and the Superintendent of the Central Jail was obtained, a party was deputed to make enquiries into the matter. The party consisted of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and one constable. The last two were taken as warders while the others remained in Trichinopoly and received the

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reports which the warders made to them daily and gave instructions for further procedure.

The chief subject under enquiry was the attitude of the political convicts and whether they were communicating with outsiders and if so, how. The following information was gathered on this point.

Shortly after his enlistment one of the C.I.D. heard Subrahmanya Siva say in a boasting manner to some other convicts "Look here, if I am not acquitted on appeal, you may be sure of a serious riot in the jail and in my native place, Tuticorin. Close observation showed however that he was really very anxious about the result and when he informed of it by Warder, a regular subscriber to the Swadesa Mitran, his tone changed (and he actions or) he would have organised a rising before now. He was full of praise for the late jailer and abused the present man and the Superintendent. Nearly all the long term convicts think that the Superintendent is responsible for the reduction in the rations. They also say that he has withheld concessions granted on the occasion of the proclamation jubilee and that he was not awarded good conduct marks to all who have .... them. These two "grievance are said to be freely discussed among the prisoners.

On the morning of the 13th instant the Superintendent examined the work shed and discovered a Tamil letter which was evidently ~~meantly~~ meant for despatch. The writer refers to the alleged failure to release the prisoners in connection with the Jubilee and says that a memorial would be prepared for submission to H.E. the Viceroy and to the local Government. (A translation of this letter is attached.) The name of Palniandi Mudali of a Tinnevelly vakil is mentioned in it. He was heard abusing the government & Europeans falsely.

Copy

Later however (he Not clear who was the person) confided to one of the C.I.D. men that he is sick of the Swadeshi movement and regretted having ever joined in the agitation. He cursed one Narayanaswami Mudali who he said had induced him

and three other police-men to resign and join the movement. This Narayanaswamy Mudali is a native of Tuticorin living in the Tinnevelly bazaar street. He is said to be a vagabond who was active during the time of the agitation in Tinnevelly and took a great part in inciting the people to riot.

From a convict who had been transferred from the Bellary Jail, it was ascertained that the Tinnevelly riot prisoners who had been sent there, were known as the "Bande Mataram" Prisoners, that they boasted that their incarceration was no disgrace as they were suffering on behalf of their fellow-countrymen and that they reproached the other convicts for having sinned against their brethren.

Special care was also taken to find out what warders, if any were carrying communications from the political prisoners to persons outside and a good deal of information was gathered on this subject. From several of the convicts it was learnt in a general way that warders did carry letters, both from and to prisoners. Warders 45 Babu Pillai and 69 Yakula Pillai who are natives of Tinnevelly district and warder 67 were found to be the special messengers of Subrahmania Siva and Gurunatha Iyer, on 27-10-08 Warder was seen giving sweets and snuff to warder 69 to be given to Gurunatha Iyer and on another occasion warder 69 gave some to the C.I.D. jailer for him. On the 2nd instant warder 67 got a Money Order for Rs.10/- to be given to Subrahmanya Siva but kept 5/- Rs. for himself and sent the balance to ~~the~~ Siva, Through Warder 20, On the 3rd instant one of the C.I.D. men saw two letters drop unnoticed from warder 15's belt and picked them up. Both letters were addressed to Siva. One was unsigned and said that the writer had come to Trichy that the remittence had been sent to him and another to Gurunatha Iyer and that the appeal was certain to be successful and enclosed some sacred ashes. The other letter was signed by one Narayanaswamy. In it reference is made to a remittence of Rs.10/- said to have been sent to

Siva to Warder 69. The writer says that Siva's father distracted and prays for his early release. Translation of these letters are attached. The loss was discovered the following day and 45 sent word to siva through 69. On the 4th, Warder 69 told Gurunatha Iyer that a remittence for Rs.10/- had co-me for him and the later disbelieved him and sent the M.O. coupon through the convict 8848 who dropped it. It was picked by one of the C.I.D. men. On the 9th instant warders 89 and 40 were seen giving plaintains and candy to Siva, and warder 69 giving a Telugu book to Gurunatha Iyer, said that about the end of last month warder 69 received a M.O. for Rs.25/- for a convict. Warder 60 got Rs.2/10 from the relations of convict 8300 who live near the jail and kept it. The relations hearing that the convict had not received the money complained to one of the C.I.D. men and another warder.

On 23-10-08, a man was seen carrying firewood and when he was questioned said that the bazaar warder had told him to take it to his house. The next day one of the C.I.D. men was in charge of a party of convicts going to answer calls of nature. They all climbed trees and said they were cutting wood for the Deputy Chief Warder as ordered by him. On 28-10-08 Warder 80 stole 4 pints of milk for the deputy Chief Warder. Head warder Ibraham Sahib stole milk and warder 66 stole some milk saying it was for the writer.

On 6-11-08, warder Govindaswami was seen giving ganja to convict 7635, and convict 8819 gave eight annas to the deputy Chief Warder to move a brother-in-law, who is also a convict to the kitchen department.

Warder 47, was seen giving a five ruppe not to convict 8191, a policeman convicted of pribery. Warder 67 got a telegram saying that his mother-in-law was seriously ill and proposes to apply for leave though it was ascertained that the telegram was false and pre-arranged. Convict 8819 told one of the C.I.D. men that he would give him a half sovereign

if he would supply him with snuff. Siva became defected saying that he wanted to be deported at once as he preferred the Andamans to jail. Later on he revived and said that his six years would pass like six days, that the Government would not last long and there was sure to be another rising in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. This information he said he had received from his younger brother with whom he had an interview on the 14th instant. When one of the C.I.D. men told Siva that he was giving up his job as warder, the latter pitied him and gave him a letter of introduction to N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar, Vakil of Tanjore. (A copy of this letter is attached. It is note-worthy that the cover is addressed to "Srijut" N.K.R.). Siva said that Ramaswami Aiyar was a great friend of his and had corresponded freely with him when the agitation was going on in the Tinnevelly district. He also referred with gratitude to another Tanjore Vakil E.Suryanarayana Aiyar. N.K.Ramaswami was in Trichy about two months ago, he said and communicated with him through warder 67. He said that Warder 18 Savarimuthu had been very good to him when he arrived in jail and had brought bread and milk from the hospital for him, and that he had given a Rupee to warder 29 for bringing him a letter from a friend in Tanjore. Prior to the rejection of his appeal, Siva said that when he was released he proposed to return to Tinnevelly and then go on a Swadeshi lecturing tour in the garb of a Sanyasi. Gurunatha Iyer, convicted in the Tinnevelly riot, Siva is supposed to be working at making cocoanut fibre ropes but the warder in charge of the party do not make him work at all unless some one comes along. It was also noticed that warder 69 who is a native of Tinnevelly does not make some Tinnevelly prisoners who were transferred from the Tanjore Jail, do any work. Information on this point was also given by convicts 8570,8571,8572,8754,8300 .

On the 13th instant, warder 40 searched all in his block except Siva to whom he gave two cards and half anna

enclosed envelop. Warder 60 told one of the C.I.D. men that Subrahmania Siva had recently sent letters to Palamcottah Tuticorin and to G.Subrahmania Aiyar in Madras through warder 40 who posted them for him.

Notes were also made of the treatment of other convicts and of petty thefts by some of the warders. On 19-10-08, warder 20 was seen taking a bottle of brandy from inside the jail to the petty chief warder. An outsider gave convict 6375 four annas to be given to another convict. The warder kept two annas for himself. Warder 79 was given 4 rupees for a convict but kept it. ~~Bu~~ Warder 3 told the chief warder about this but the matter was hushed up.

On 23-10-08, one of the C.I.D. men found a packet of snuff which he handed over to the chief warder. Warders 73 and 75 were believed to have brought this in for sale. One warder told the man that he was a fool and that he should ~~not~~ have kept the stuff and sold it himself. Convicts 7740, 7590,8545, said that he had had two for some time but had to swallow them as some one told the chief Warder who searched him. He passed them afterwards and buried them. On the 9th instant warder 73 was seen taking a new piece of cloth and a bundle of yard to his quarters, and a few days later the same man was seen throwing bundle of snuff over the wall of the civil prisoners block. Warder 69 was seen giving his prisoners two melons. On the 13th, Warder 47 took some gingille oil refuse home for his cow, and on the same day head warder 7, got drunk on some brandy which he had stolen from the hospital. Warder 18 gave some ganja to a convict and told one of the C.I.D. men that he was a fool not to do the same and make some money.

Some of the convicts were questioned to ascertain their attitude. One of them who was recently transferred from Bellary said that he preferred the Bellary jail and that the idea was current that the jail Superintendent had reduced the rations because he was afraid of a revolt among

the prisoners. There reduced rations, he said might make the prisoners desperate. One of the warders said that the convict warders were very powerful and that if they only gave a word there would be a general rising in the jail. Convict warders 14 and 30 said that this was true but that the chief warder was diplomatic and kept friendly with them. Convict warder 5, an ex-sepoy and a great scandel monger said that he knew he would have to answer hereafter for this.

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Translations of letters addressed to Subramania Siva, dropped by warder 45 and picked up by one of the C.I.D. man.

To
M.R.Ry. Siva Avergal.

All are safe. As per your request I sent the money order. The two or three letters which you sent have arrived. Your relation goes to Tuticorin to-day. I came here 6 or 7 days ago and shall stay for two or three days more and shall then go home. Give Gurunathan my greetings. Gurunathan's relation told me that he had sent the money to him according to my request. Keep the money sent to you before safely for your expenses. If you cannot write yourself, get some one to write for you. I enclose some of Tayaman's ashes. Smeer it on your forehead. Write and tell me as soon as you receive the money. Your case will be decided in your favour. Do not fear ~~friend.~~ fraightend friend.

unsigned and undated.

To Siva Avargal.

All are safe. I sent a ten rupee money order to Yakula Pillai to be given to you. We hope that you will be released soon and join us. Your father is crying day and night. As soon as you get this letter you must get some one to write an answer.

(Sd.) Narayanswamy.

Copy of the letter given by Subrahmania Siva to one of the C.I.D. men who was leaving the jail.

ADDRESS ON THE ENVELOPE: To N.K.Ramaswamy Iyer, B.A.B.L High Court Vakil, Tanjore,

CONFIDENTIAL.

Vande Mataram.

14th November 1908.

Dear Brother, I wrote a confidential letter a week back to which I have no reply. The bearer was a warder here for some time and was a good help for me. He has now resigned his work and comes to you for help. Please try to get him employment anywhere through your recommendation. I feel much obliged and grateful to you for this act.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Subramania Siva.

/True Copy/.

Translation of letter found in work shed.

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The humble application made to my most revered master after paying my regards and worshipping his golden feet is -

We are all doing well by your Worship's favour. I am anxious to hear of your Worship's welfare. I went through the letter so kindly sent by your Worship through your friend and felt glad. The sentence imposed on prisoners Nos.(1) & (2) here was reduced at the rate of one month for every year, this privilege is denied to him who has more than five re-reports against him. I am given 20 months. Further they say that orders were received to release 100 persons (on the Proclamation day?) but these orders were not given effect to. All that has reached you is with-in the mark. Some gentlemen may that if a petition is made to Government and Governor-General pointing out that, as on the previous Jubilee occasion, persons sentenced to a long term should also be released, that trivial offences committed while in jail should not be treated in the same way as murders and dacoity &c., that the character of each individual (prisoner) should be

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~~be enquired into by some India-n gentlemen selected by the Collector &c., that the character of each individual (prisoner) should~~ be enquired into by some Indian gentlemen selected by the Collector &c., redress will be granted. I shall accordingly send a detailedpetition I pray that further action may be taken. I hear that my friend Mr. Palana Andi Mudaliar, District Court pleader, has now come to Madura from Palamcottah. I request that you will please consult him and write to me about the result, and about the contents of this letter and other matters we talked of, and also about your welfare.

I shall make arrangements for printing (the petition) &c.,

Your most obedient servant,

Please write to the address
given here.

<u>Address:-</u>

To
Ramakrishna Aiyar,
at the hotel situated on the Western side of Pamban
Railway station, Ramnad, Maduradistrict.

(Label to be attached)

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

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(10) C.I.D. Report on the resolution of the Moderate party of Madras.

(Reference: C.I.D.Report File No.2. page 26)

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Madras C.I.D.

Advance copy of a Paragraph of Police Abstract, No.47, dated 28th November 1908.

Madras city, 25-11-08. It is rumoured here that at the ensuing Congress to be held in Madras resolutions on the following subjects amongst other things will be proposed by the Moderate party:

(i) Swadeshism,
(ii) National Education,
(iii) Economic Boycott, viz., the boycott of English-made enamel ware, salt, soaps, etc.,
(iv) Swaraj on colonial lines.

It is also rumoured that, should not separate Congress be held at Nagpur or elsewhere by the Extremist party, members of the latter at Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, etc., intend to accept formally and sign the Convention Creed framed at Allahabad with a view to gaining admission to the Congress here, to oppose strenuously resolutions (iii) and (iv) and to try and to have them passed absolutely and, in the event of failure, to create a scene similar to the Surat Congress incident of last year.

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Foot note

Ref: C.I.D Report file No. 2, P. 26
dated 28th Nov 1908

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 - 1911)

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(11) C.I.D. Report on the Distribution of seditious leaflets among students

(Reference: C.I.D Report File No.2, page 27 - 27D)

Confidential

From the Criminal Investigation Department,D/16-12-1908

Copies of the leaflets enclosed are being cirmulated to students. As on former occasions the wrappers are being addressed to "the Monitor" of different classes. They were all posted in London. Up to date copies have been received from Guntur, Kistna and Trichinopoly Districts.

TWO HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

The tyrant has issued a new edition of the proclamation of 1858, which was styled by fools "The Mgna Charta or India" When the so-called Queen (s proclamation was first published in 1858, our patriotic ancestors were still carrying on the glorious Revolutionary struggle for the liberty of Hindustan. They issued a counter-proclamation to wrarn Indians against the danger of submitting to the Feringhee rule through delusions and false hopes.

The tyrant has repeated his falsehood--let us repeat our ancestors' prophetic warning!

So we republish these counter-proclamations, The text is taken from the History of the Mutiny, by Charles Ball, Vol.II:-

(Translation by Order)

Proclamation by the Begum of Oudh.

At this time certain weak-minded, foolish people have

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spread a report that the English have forgiven the faults and crimes of the people of Hindusthan. This appears astonishing, for it is theunvarying custom of the English never to forgive a fault, be it great or small, so much so that if a small offence is committed through negligence or ignorance, they never forget it. The Proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858, which has come before us, is perfectly clear.

As some foolish people, not understanding the real object of the Proclamation, have been carried away: therefore, we, the aver-abiding Government, parents of the people of Oudh, with great consideration put forth the present Proclamation in order that the real objects of the chief points of the proclamation may be exposed and our subjectsplaced on their guard.

1. It is written in the Proclamation that the country of Hindusthan, which was held in trust by the Company, has been resumed by the Queen, and that for thefuture the Queen's laws shall be obeyed. This is not to be trusted by our religious subjects. For the Laws of the Company, the English servants of the Company, the Governor-General, and the judicial administration of the Company, are all unchanged. What, then, is there new which can benefit the people or on which they can rely?

2. In the proclamation it is written that all the contracts and agreements entered into by the Company will be accepted by the Queen. Let the people carefully observe this artifice. The Company has seized on the whole of Hindusthan, and if t is arrangement is accepted, what is there new in it? The Company professed to treat the chief of Bharatpur as a son, and then took his territory. The chief of Lahore was carried off to London, never to return again. The Nabob Shamsuddin Khan, on one side, they hanged, while on the other, they salamed to him. The Peshwa they expelled from Poona and Satara, and imprisoned for life in Bithoor. The Raja of Banares they imprisoned in Agra. ~~They~~

They have left no names or traces of the chiefs of Behar, Orissa and Bengal. Our ancient possessions they took from us on pretence of distributing pay, and in the 7th article of Treaty they wrote on oath that they would take no more from us. If, then, the arrangements made by the Company are to be accepted, what is the difference between the former and present state of things? These are old affairs. But even recently in defiance of oaths and treaties, and notwithstanding that they owed us millions of rupees---without reason and on pretences of misconduct and discontent of our people, they took our country and property worth millions of rupees. If our people were discontented with our royal predecessor, Wajid Ali Shah, how comes it then that they are content with us? And no ruler ever experienced such loyalty and devotion of life and goods as we have done. What, then, is wanting that they do not restore us our country? Furher it is written in the proclamation, that they want no increases of territory, and yet they cannot refrain from annexation. If the Queen has assumed the Government, why does her Majesty not restore our country to us, when the people have unmistakably shown their wish to this effect?*

* How the people fought "pro rege and pro patria", for the King and the Motherland, will be seen from this:-

Charles Ball says: "After the proclamation, still the struggle in Oudh was wonderful, and all these bands of rebels were strengthened and encouraged to an inconceivable degree by the sympathy of their countrymen. They could march without commissariat, for the people would always feed them. They could leave their baggage without guard, for the people would not attack it. They were always certain of their position that of the British for the people brought them hourly information. And no design could possibly kept from them while secret sympathisers stood round every mess-table and waited in almost every tent in the British camp. No surprise could be affected but by a miracle, while rumour, communicated from mouth to mouth, outstripped even our cavalry" (page 572).

3. It is well known that no King or Queen ever punished a whole army or whole people for ~~pp~~ rebellion. All will be forgive for the ~~o~~ wise cannot approve of punishing the whole ~~war~~ army and people of Hindusthan, for they know that so long as the word "punishment" remains, the disturbance will not be suppressed. There is a well-known proverb, "Murta kya nahi karta."

4. In the proclamation it is written, that the Christian religion is "true" but that no other creed will suffer oppression, and that the laws will be observed towards all, What has the administration of justice to do with the truth of falsehood of religion? That religion is true which acknowledges one God and knows no other. Where there are three Gods in a religion, neithe the Hindus, nor the Mohammedans -- nay, not even Jews, ~~sun~~- worshippers, fire-wroshippers, can believe it true. ~~To~~ To eat pigs and drink wine, to bite greased cartridges and to mix pig's fat with flour and sweet-meats, to destroy Hindu and Mohammadan temples on the pretence of making road, to build chur ches to send clergymen into the street and alleys to preach C stianity, to institute English schools and to pay monthsly s pends to learn English sciences, while the places of worship Hindus and Mohammadans are to this day entirely neglected: all this, how can the people believe that religion will no interfered with? The rebellion began with religion, and for millions of men have been killed ! Let not our subjects be ved Thousands were deprived of their religion in the Nort West provinces, and thousands prepared to be hanged rat abandon their religion.

5. It is written in the proclamation, they who harbou the rebels or who were leaders of the rebels or who caused men to rebel, shall have their lives, but that punishment be awarded after deliberation to them: that murderers (t clamation n) and abettors of murderersshall have no mer to them and that all the rest shall be forgiven! Now

person will see, that under this proclamation no one, be he guilty or innocent, can escape. Everty thing is written and yet nothing is written ! But one thing they have clearly said, and that is, that they shall let off no one who is implicated; and so in whatever village or province our army has alted, the inhabitants of that place cannot escape. Deeply are we concerned the condition of our beloved people on reading this proclamation, which palpably teems with enmity. We now issue a distinct order and trustworthy--that all subjects who may have foolishly present themselves as heads of villages to the English shall before the 1st of January 1859, ~~present~~ present themselves in our camp. No doubt their faults shall be forgiven. To believe in this proclamation, it is only necessary to remember th t Hindusthanee rulers are altogether kind and merciful. Thougands have seen this, millions have heard this. No one has ever seen the English have forgiven an offence.

6. In this proclamation it is written that when peace is restored, public works such as roads and canals will be made in order to improve the condition of the people ! It is worthy of little reflection that they have promised no better employment for Hindusthanee than making roads and digging canals !

If people cannot see clearly what this means, then there is no hope for them.

Let no subject be deceived by the proclamation !*

Khan Bahadur Khan says: "Should the English with a view to neutralise our proposal urge the Hindus to rise against the Musslamlmans, let the wise Hindus consider that if the English do so, the Hindus will be sadly deceived. The English never keep the promises. They are deceitful impostors. The people

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* Authentic translation by secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

of this country have always been toolsin the hands of these deceitful impostors. The Firinghees. None of you should allow this opportunity to slip. Let us take advantage of it. They inten to deprive the native Rajahs of their territory and property. Be it known to all of you, that if these Feringhees are permitted to remain in India, they will exterminate you all.

---(Wilson's translation.)

Blessed be the day when a United India raises up the flag of liberty from the dust of 1857, and plants it on the triumphant top of the Himalayas to the glory of man and to the honour of God.

BANDE MATARAM.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

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(12) C.I.D. Report on the existence of Secret Societies in the Tinnevelly District.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report File No.2, page 32-36).

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Precis of reports of a C.I.D. Inspector about Tinnevelly.

I tried to find out about the Secret Society at Viraraghavapuram, to which I referred in my former report.

One Vanniperumal Pillai, a relative of V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, employed in the South Indian Railway co., said that there was a secret society headed by Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu and that Somasundara Pillai, Kuttalam Pillai and others belonged to it. They were not in direct communication with Calcutta but got their information through people in Tuticorin who did correspond direct with Calcutta. He had first learnt of the Society from one of its members and they used to work vigorously. Althou the people were outwardly calm, they were ready to rise at any time and once there a plan for a general rising on a fixed day when all the jails were to be blown up with dynamite and V.O. Chidambaram Pillai(s release to be effected. This plan had been abadoned on receipt of instructions from Calcutta. Vanniperumal Pillai showed a copy of the Panchatantram which he was studying to learn statecraft. He said that he read the Indian paper (of Pondicherry) regularly. He spoke very cautiously and said that he was afraid of C.I.D. men who were supposed to be everywhere. If he were caught by them, he would not submit till he had killed at least four of those traitors to their mother-country.

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I learnt that Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu is now working for the Tuticorin Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company along with Vakils T.V.Krishnaswami Iyer, A. Ganapati Sastri and R. Srinivasa Aiyar.

Venkateswara Aiyar, retired Assistant Engineer of the Madras Corporation told me that when he settled in Tinnevely recently, Sadhu Ganapati asked him to work for the Swadeshi cause and when he refused, asked him to at least take some shares in the Steam Company and toxxx try and get some subscribers for it.

I learnt from a postman that Sadhu Ganapati and one Venkatarama Aiyar got letters occasionally from Calcutta.

One M. Ponnambula Mudali, gumasta under Vakil Kumaraswami Reddi, a defence witness in Chidambaram Pillai(s case, said that some time ago there was a rumour that Sadhu Ganapati, V.Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.P.Kumaraswami Reddi, R. Srinivasa Aiyar and Ganapati Sastri of Tinnevelly and Madhava Aiyar of Srivaikuntam often met in Sadhu Ganapati(s and held secret consultations. When R. Srinivasa Aiyar went to practice in Madura, the Sessions Judge of that place wrote to the Tinnevelly Judge about him and the latter replied that he and some other vakils were to be prosecuted for their evidence in Chidambaram Pillai(s case. Learning this the other Vakils were frightened and were keeping quiet. The new Act would also help to keep them quiet. The same individual told me that the Calcutta Office of the British India S.N.Co., had written to the Tuticorin agents and instructed them to either purchase the Swadeshi Company(s steamers or to effecta compromise. One Andia Pillai another Vakil(s gumastah said that although there had been a rumour about the secret society, none had been actually started. The Brahman Vakils were all afraid of being prosecuted.

My Sub-Inspector had an interview with P.S.Sambandha Mudali who had a typewriting office in the same house as Sadhu Ganapati's office. *** He condemned Nellipa Pillai and Subbia Pillai as anti-Swadeshists and traitors to their country and said that they had concocted evidence against Loganatha Aiyar in the riot case.

He said that now a days there were detectives everywhere and one could not trust one's own brother and advised the Sub-Inspector to control his tongue.

Mr. Nelliappa Pillai told me that though he strongly suspected the existence of a Secret Society in Viraraghavapuram, he had no direct evidence but inferred it from the way in which the Viraraghavapuram Vakils were behaving under the leadership of Sadhu Ganapati. Last year a Bengali named Chakrabatti had come to Tuticorin and stayed with Chidambaram Pillai. He was suspected to have a recipe for making bombs and to be connected with a secret society in Bengal. The vakils were all extremists ready to give refuge to any Bengali who came and asked for it and their attendance at the Madras Congress was merely for appearance's sake. He said that Krishna Aiyar of Srivaikuntam was corresponding with B.C.Pal.

Although these vakils do not appear to be doing anything at present, I think it is probable that they did make a start with a secret society and this opinion is ~~strengthened by~~ strengthened by the fact that, when I was in Pondicherry Rajabahadur of that place told me that he knew the names of certain secret society members in Tinnevelly.

At present the work in which ~~Swadex~~ Sadhu Ganapati and K.R. Venkatarama Aiyar are apparently engaged in the revival of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co.

I learnt that one Chellam Pillai who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the riot case keeps a native gymnasium in Viraraghavapuram. One evening my Sub-Inspector saw him teaching fencing, wrestling and other exercises to about a dozen people. On another occasion he was found singing obscence songs in a street which is

is frequented by women going to the river to bathe or get water. He is said to perform Sakti Puja at night and to make people believe that he can cure all sorts of diseases and make barren women produce children.

I also learnt that 50 copies of the Tamil Paper "India" of Pondicherry are received in Tinnevelly every week. They are sent by post sometimes and by rail at other times. Among the subscribers is Subramania Aiyar the postmaster of ~~Sindupundur-~~ Sindupundurai.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHIMOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

(13) C.I.D. Report about the Tinnevelly riot case appeals in the High Court.

(Reference:C.I.D. Report File No.2,pages 38-39).

Extract from a report of a CID INSPECTOR.

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I beg to report that I attended the High Court to watch the the proceedings in the Tinnevelly riot case appeals. Loganatha Aiyar(s father-in-law who is the village Munisiff of Kalkurichi and is known to me, told me confidentially in the course of conversation that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair would acquit Loganatha Aiyar as he had received a letter of recommendation from His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore through Loganatha Aiyar's brother K.G.Sesha Aiyar. The Sesha Aiyar is a leading member of the Trivendrum bar and a friend of the Maharajah(s. He was offerred a Sub-Judge's place by His Highness but declined it as his brother was then undergoing trial in the riot case. At the time of the trial Sesha Aiyar brought a letter of recommendationfrom Mr. Skinner to Mr. Schafter and this fact was elicted during the trial. Sesha Aiyar was present during all the proceedings in the lower courts (District Magistrate's and Sessions Court) and it is rather strange that he had not made his appearance at the High Court. Taking this into consideration along with Mr. Sankaran Nair's attitude during the appeal, I am convinced that the information given to me by Loganatha Aiyar(s father-in-law is true and I think that Mr. Sankaran Nair will acquit Loganatha Aiyar though Mr. Justice Benson may be f[illegible] upholding the conviction.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

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(14) C.I.D. Report on a seditious conversation among natives in a club.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report file No.2: page 41).

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Vizagapatam, 7th Febraury 09. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "A gentleman informed me in the club last evening that after the reception of His Excellency the Governor yesterday he heard the following conversation between two men who had evidently been in the Railway Institute. It was getting dark so he could not see their faces enough to recognise them again.

A. " And did you hear what he said about anarchism?"

B. "Yes; but that does not matter. All we have got to do is to push on quietly with it".

Office of the D.I.G. of Police,
C.I.D. & Railways,
Madras, dated 9th Febraury 1909

J.T.W. FILSON
Personal Asstt., to the D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D., & Rlys, Madras.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 to 1911).

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(15) C.I.D. Submits "Svaraj" to the government for perusal.

(Reference : C.I.D. Report File No.2. page 55.)

A short not e on the ~~paper~~ journal.

A journal called "Svaraj" (to the g) was published from London by Indian Nationalist party from 1st March 1909. It was a fortnightly organ of Indian Nationalism and Babu Bipin Chandra Pal served as its editor. The first issue of the journal was seized by the C.I.D. in Madras and sent to the government for their perusal. The aims and objects of the paper were explained in the first issue of the journal., which run as follows.

OM.

Bande Mataram.

THE HINDU NATIONALIST AGENCY.

AN APPEAL.

During the present year there have been many significant occurrences in our country, and it is becoming increasingly manifest that the Indian Nationalist Party, though it has suffered heav ily by the exile or incarceration of its leaders, has been steadily gaining ground, and has already become a very powerful factor in shaping and determining the destinies of India. But the attitude of the British Government has made it almost impossible to conduct even an honest Nationalist journal in India, while the suppression of our leading organs, such as Bande Mataram, has left a great gap which must be filled, It has therefore, become eminently necessary that a journal should be published from Europe or America in the interests of Indian Nationalism, and we think this an exceedingly opportune moment because we have among us here in England not only many well-

known n tionalist, but one man, in particular who has rendered conspicuous and meritorious service in the Nationalist cause. It is proposed to form a Limited Liability Company called the Hindu Nationalist Agency Ltd., with the undermentioned objects and the following gentlemen have undertaken to establish and organise the Company as soon as the present appeal has received the necessary encouragement and support.

Shrijut GANESH SHRIKRISHA KHAPARDE.
Shrijut BIPIN CHANDRA PAL.

The Registered Offices of the Company will be situated in London, and the nominal capital will be £5,000, divided into shares of £1 each.

OBJECTS.

(1) The publication, from Europe or America, of a journal called Svaraj, which shall serve as an organ of the Indian Nationalist Party, ~~whic~~ with Shrijut Bipin Chandra Pal as editor for the first three years. In the event of Mr. Pal's declining or being unable to edit the journal, his successor is to be elected by the Committee of Reference mentioned below.

(2) The Printing and publishing of Indian Nationalist Literature dealing with the past, present and future of the different peoples and communities composing the present Indian Nation, in regard to their region politics, art, literature, history commerce and industry.

(3) The collection and circulation of commercial and other intelligence that may be needed from time to time by the peoples of India for the development of their national life.

(4) To organise measures for the establishment of international relations for the commercial, industrial and educational advancement of India.

(5) To adopt suitable measures from time to time for spreading correct knowledge about India and current Indian affairs among foreign peoples.

(6) To acquire moveable and immoveable property to attsin the ~~propxxliberty~~ objects of the Company.

(7) And otherwise to do everything necessary to promote the aforesaid objects.

The Committee of Reference shall help the Directors to appoint the editor of Svaraj and of any other publications of the Agency, and advice them in matters connected with the policy of the Agency and in such other matters of general interest as may be submitted to them from time to time. The leading Nationalists of India representing every province will be requested to become members of the Committee of Reference.

We request you to be good enough to give the proposed scheme your most earnest consideration, and to return the enclosed form duly filled up, so that we may know the extent to which we may rely upon your kind support. The Company will be registered as soon as the necessary encouragement has been received from our countrymen.

I shall be happy to answer any enquiries that you may wish to make.

VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA: PROVISIONAL HON. SECRETARY

c/o. Edward Delgado Esq., Solicitor,
8, Warwick Court, London, W.C.

The first issue contains the following articles:

(1) Ourselves (2) Topical Notes (3) Memorandum on Morleyan reforms (4) Tilak Appeal (5) Svaraj (6) The Political ideal of Islam (7) On Loyalty (8) Svadeshi information Bureau. (8) Educational facilities for Indian students in America (10) The Vaishnavic ideal of art (11) The Nationalist movement in Egypt (12) Free lectures in India (13) India on the British platform (14) A cry for Freedom. (15) India in the British Press.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 --- 1911)

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(16) The Madras Government and appointments - Criticisms in the papers.

(Ref: C.I.D. File No.2,page 51 & 52).

A short note on the subject.

The following extracts show how the Madras Government was quite regardless to pay attention to the just claims of officers of Indian birth in the matter of appointment in the Government service.

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS.

Name of the Paper: THE HINDU.
dated: 2nd September 1909.

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The Madras Government and appointments.

To the Editor of The "HINDU".

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(The following letter sent by a Correspondent of position from Calicut has been laying on our table now for some days. It has lost none of its significance, and what hesitation we had in publishing it has been removed by the announcement of the appoint of Mr. C.M.Schmidt as Inspector General of Registration -- Ed. H.).

Sir,

The action of Sir Arthur Lawley's government in appointing Mr. C.F.Napier to the post of Government Pleader and Public prosecutor, in on a par with the many other unwise and unpopular measures for which His Excellency does not scorn populatity is apparent from his speeches many of which read like an overt bid for popular applause. He has been tickling our national sentiment quite freely. But unfortunately he has a genius for saying wise

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words and doing unwise acts. It is hardly necessary to refer to his actions in connection with the Coconada, Rajahmundry, and Tuticorin troubles, his merciless sedition campaign, or his more recent action over the Guntur disturbance.

We do not forget that Sir Aurther Lawly is not "The Governor in Council" It may be well be that His Excellency often means better than he does. But weakness in a ruler is almost as reprehensible as deliberate perversity. We Indians like a ruler who is not only fair-spoken but can be trusted to translate his speech into action. There are surer roads to gubernatorial populatity than the entertaining of Congress leaders.

As regards this latest act of His Excellency, the public with one voice have condemned it. All the Indian dailies of Madras have denounced it. The two Anglo-Indian dailies have maintained a significant silence. For who could defend a Government who when a permanent vacancy transpires, pass over the man who has been a Law Examiner to the University for years, has acted as Principal of the Law College, has acted twice as Government pleader, On the other is a barister of about ten years' standing in India who for a portion of this short period found it more to his advantage to be a railway contractor and who has never yet been appointed to act as Government Pleader. All on a sudden the Government discover merit in this man and brush aside the superior claims of the other.

It is urged by Government apologists that they had to go in for a European barrister because it is a matter of public policy that one at least of the Principal Law officers of the crown should be a European, and the Advocate-Generalship is already held by an Indian . But why was this argument forgotten when Mr. K. Narain Rau was appointed to act last year? There was a fair crop of sedition prosecutions at the time, and Mr. Napier was also pressing his valuable services. Yet somehow this later wisdom did not then dawn upon the governmental mind. One wonders

what would have happened if Mr. Powell had not returned from leave for a bare month or two. The injustice of the appointment would have been more glaring.

Who is the favoured correspondent, evidently oneadmitted into the high counsels of gods at Guindy, who has sent an inspired message on this subject to two far off Anglo-Indian papers in Bombay and Calcutta? According to him Mr. Narain Rau had to bepassed over because, not being a barrister he could not receive instructions from a solicitor. But how was this forgotten when Mr. Narain Rau was appointed to act for a long term last year? And surely, if only the Government had given him the hint he could have obtained a call to the Bar in the space of eighteen months. No: all explanations are lame, all except one, that Mr. Napier has new friends now at the throne of grace and the appointment goes by favour and not by merits.

It is worthy of note that with one single exception during the long period of Mr. Powell's incumbancy each time that he went on leave an Indian Vakil was appointed to act. The public were naturally encouraged to expect when he retired an Indian lawyer would be appointed to succeed him.

Is it as a protest against Lord Morley's appointment of an Indin Lawyer to one of the highest offices under the Crown, that Sir Arthur Lawley had done injustice to an Indian Lawyer here? Truly, the ways of Governments are past finding out

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The Hindu of the 2nd April has a long leader on the subject of Mr. C.M.Schmidt's appointment as Inspector-General of Registration,

The New Inspector-General of Registration.

from which the following extracts are taken. "The Government have acted with remarkable promptitude in filling up the vacancy, and their action looks as if they did not wish to give themselves further time in regard to selecting a suitable man for the high office, lest the delay might tend to disturb their present selection and emperil and certainty of Mr. Schmidt getting it. ----- The haste with which the office has been filled up may not appear worthy of remark, if the present appointment was in every suitable and if it did not involve, as it undoubtedly does, an unjust suppression of the claims of several officers of Indian birth. We feel bound to protest in the strongest terms against the proposed appointment, because, in the first place, Mr. Schmidt does not possess all the qualifications required to hold the office of Inspector General of Registration, and secondly because he is a European and his appointment to the office operates in derogation of the rights of several Indian officials in the servicewho in abilities, acquirements and status are more eligible to the office than Mr. Schmidt. The office of Inspector General of Registration is one of the few offices in the Provincial Service which have been thrown open to the natives of the country. Poor as its emoluments are in comparison with the fat salaries which Europeans draw, it is one of the appointments which for quarter of a century attracted Indian talent of the highest calibre. ----- The appointment of Mr. Schmidt is nothing short of a jobbery. We can find neither reason nor rhyme for it. When the Viceroy and Secretary of State of Indians to obain high administrative appointments, and throw open to them new avenues of employment, it isna depressing sight to be hold local administrators proceeding in a short-sighted manner in a contrary direction. A sense of public duty and of national service even from the Englishman's point of view require

that the dispensers of power and patronage in Local Governments should endeavour to carry on the principles and the policy of the statesman at the head of affairs, should give effect to their intentions ;in a sympathetic spirit and should refrain from cutting off or blocking the threads which carry the vitalising principle from the centre to the lower ends. The appointment of Schmidt, who is a European not belonging to the Civil Service, to the office of the Inspector General of Registration requires, we believe the sanction of the Secretary of State. In the name of the noble policy and the high principleupon which is founded Lord Minto's and Lord Morley's reform Scheme, we earnestly pray the Secretary of State not to sanction the appointment so ill-advisadly made by the Madras Government.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911).

**

(17) Official Boycott in Malabar.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report File No.2: Page 57).

CONFIDENTIAL.

S U B J E C T.

Official Boycott in Malabar.

The article comments on an incident said to have occurred at the Badagara travellers' bungalow between Mr. W.A.Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut and Mr. C.S.Ramabhadra Chari, Local Fund Assistant Engineer of Tellicherry, and criticises the action of Mr. H.R.Pate in having prohibited the latter from using bangalows under the control of Taluk Board.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, WEDNESDAY,

31st MARCH, 1909.

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Official Boycott in Malabar.

Mr. W.A.Smith, a young European, is Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut. Mr. C.S. Ramabhadra Chari, B.A., B.C.E., is Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Tellicherry. It would seem both these officers were touring in Badagara recently. When Mr. Smith arrived at the travellers' baggalow at Badagara, one of the rooms was found locked and the other was occupied by some servants of Mr. Chari. The locked-up room seems to have contained the Samans of Mr. Chari. The servants of Mr. Chari vacated on being asked to do so by Mr. Smith. The kitchen also was locked and one of Mr. Smith's servants wanted th key. Mr. Smith's version is that the cook of Mr. Chari walked away with the key insolently saying that he had orders ~~from~~ from his master not to open the kitchen. Mr. Smith like a big

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Sahib sent for the police to break open the room that he required. But they do not seem to have interfered when they knew the real state of things. Mr. Smith seems then to have sent some of his servants to inform Mr. Chari. They seem to have returned and told Mr. Smith that Mr. Chari had told his peon to tell them that he was not there. The kitchen was opened in the evening. Mr. Smith complained the Divisional Officer who heard Mr. Chari and Mr. Smith Mr. Chari explained that he knew nothing about the dispute that took place between Mr. Smith's servants and his until he returned in the evening after his work. Mr. Pate, a President of the Taluk Board, believing the hearsay of Mr. Smith's menials as against the words of Mr. Chari himself, has passed an order boycotting Mr. Chari from every bangalow and rest house under the control of the Taluk Board for one year. Mr. Patea so far as we know to be a level-headed officer and we regret that he has made himself responsible for passing such a monstrous order. We fail to see the least justification for his being disposed to put faith in Mr. Smith's menials as against the direct testimony of an officer of the standing and ability of Mr. Chari. We can easily understand that some Brahmin cook of the Asst. Engineer stoutly refused to open the kitchen in which he was cooking when he was asked to let in some low caste butler and we are sorry that under the pressure of Mr. Smith's version of the incident Mr. Pate lost his balance and badly blundered. A little more of tact and sympathy either on the part of Mr. Smith or on the part of Mr. Pate would have ended the affair without any fuss. Instead of that, Mr. Pate, like a Bengalee extremists boycott the Asst. Engineer from bungalo and rest houses specially constructed for the convenience of the members of the Engineering department and whose up-kee is vested in the Dt. Board and not in the Taluk Board as Mr. Pate seems to immagine. Mr. Pate's action seems to us wholly ultra vires and unjustifiable and only calculated to sow the seed of racial ill-feeling on this coast also. We hope the

President of the Dt. Board will set matters right by cancelling Mr. Pate's order. We also hope that the members of our Dt. Board will unearth all the real facts in the case and see that justice is done and make it clear that bungalaws and rest houses built by public money are open to the public including to the Asst. Engineer whose cook might not have behaved as respectfully to Mr. Smith as Mr. Smith, a very great man in his own estimation might have desired. The incident also deserves to be made the subject matter of an interpellation at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911)

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(18) Swadeshi spirit of the natives - report from a missionery to the Government.

(Reference: C.I.D. Report File No.3, page 1.)

A short note on the subject.

The following extract from a confidential report of a missionary to the Chief Secretary to the government will show how the Swadeshi spirit was slowly permeated among all sections of the natives in the Madras Presidency.

Revd.Rudolf Arps.,
A.E.L.Mission.

Dowlaishwaram,
13-VI-(19)07.

To
F. Fawcett, Esq., I.C.S.,
OOTACAMUND.

My Dear Sir,

I am in due receipt of your letter of 9-6-07, in which you ask me about some annoyance one of our Zenanaladies experienced at Rajahmundry. It was on Thursday, the 25th of April, in the afternoon, the day after Bepin Chandra Pal had left Rajahmundry. *** She went on her rikshaw through Rajahmundry when four lads between 15 and 22 years of age put their hands on the rickshaw 2 on each side, following her ~~from~~ thus through a long street, while stricking into her face at the top of their voice: vande mataram, making grimmacestoo. Finally she stopped the rickshaw and asked a brahmin gentleman whom she knew, kindly to relieve her of the rowdies. ~~The~~ ~~She~~ He succeeded in doing so. There was no assault , only this annoyance.

From your letter it appears to me that you do not inten to hear this special case ~~intensified~~ vestigated but you want to know whethe Pal's speech at Rajahmundry are causes of our disturbances

here. This cannot be doubted for a moment. Before he arrived there was no shouting of vande mataram. This coming was made known to me beforehand by pleaders of Rajahmundry. I have friends among them, who now and again call on us, though we live a few miles outside the town. While Pal was here, a native of Rajahmundry got a few streetboys and paid them some Rupees under the condition to shout at every European: Vande Mataram. This was of course fun to the boys. The word went from mouth to mouth and the custom was established. *** You know the students represent the main agitators of the unrest. The first Monday of each month my agents (teachers and Evangelists) 43 of them, come to my house for their pay. On the 3rd of this they came again . Last month they made already report of seditious meetings which had been held at various places. This time they asked my advice, what position they should take to the movement because they were followed for being adherents to the white race and were partly annoyed if they would refuse to answer with vande mataram. *** I was amazed to hear them say, that say that seditious meetings were held all over the Taluks nearly every village and these meetings were not only lead by students, but even by government servants: lock-superintendents, Revenue Inspectors, 1 Police Inspector, 1 Tahsildar, 2 Sub-Magistrates, Karnams, pleaders etc.

I thought it necessary to indicate this to the Sub-Collector Mr. Braidward at Rajahmundry who took notice of it and promised investigation. I take the liberty to add that I do not think that there is any immediate danger on hand, but Pal has no doubt sown a powerful and bad seed, which has fallen on fertile ground and is beginning to grow at some places more rapidly then one was inclined to think. The Rajahmundry paper: Andhra Kesari and other papers water the seditionary seedling very carefully and eagerly.

I take it for granted that you will be pleased to accept this communication as strictly confidential. I can of course not make myself responsible for all what my agents tell me. I am also making a good allowance because most of them are Panchama Christians, but there are characters and personali-

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I am also making a good allowance because most of them are Panchama-Christians, but there are characters and personalities among them, who do not fear the truth.

Wish every expression of Esteem

Believe me,

Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

(S.D.) Rudolf Arps.

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(19) Swadeshi spirit in Madras - Letters from the Europeans.

(Ref: C.I.D. Report;File No.3- page 6.).

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A short note on the subject.

The following extracts show how the Swadeshi spirit among the natives engendered anti-European feelings in Madras.

19th Sept. 1907.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of to-day's date.

On Tuesday ~~Enquiring~~ Evening when returning from the Club at about 8 p.m., we passed through a large crowd of persons of all ages between the Wallajah Bridge and the St. George's gate. The ~~corws~~ crowds was absolutely unobtrusive until our carriage passed when they at once started jeers and cries of Vandhe Matharam. Being about the proportion of 50 to one of us we could think of nothing better than to warn the police of the appraoch of the ~~corwd~~ crowd with a view to some member of it being arrested. We went to the Police station opposite the Law College Buildings and the Inspector being absent we drove to his house near the Municipal Office. He said he could do nothing and that he was insulted in the same manner himself every day.

Of the ~~corwds~~ crowds intention to insult all Europeans that passed there could not be slightest doubtand though they perhaps consisted of a section of the community that are probably more given to wards than actsof violence, it is nevertheless distinctly annoying to be deliberately insulted and to have no redress whatever except perhabs by inviting and submitting to violence at the hands of the other side. We heard the occupants of another passing landy being fiered at in the same manner and doubtless some of the Tommies in the fort could speak to similar annoyance.

Yours truly,
XXXX

G.David Esq.

Office of the Deputy Inspector-General
of Police,
C.I.D. and Railways.,

Madras -- 8th October 1908.

Dear Mr. Fawcett,

After leaving office this evening I met a man who spoke to me about the way the present unrest in Madras is spreading I think down now what he told me while it is fresh in my memory. I am not at liberty to give the name of the man nor the names of the friends. I can only tell you what I know two of them. ~~I can only tell you what I know towo of them~~. My informant I know well. He speaks Tamil fluently. I mean a real colloquial Tamil. I see him often and know him as a man who is reliable and rather inclined to be pis-native. He is always readyto say that if then is a dispute between a native and European it was probably fault of the ignorance of the latter he gets on well with natives himself and is much respected by them. I know one of his friends and his history. He has a better knowledge of the vernaculars than any man I know who is a member of the Madras Club. Here again I refer to colloquial Tamil. He also has a very good knowledge of natives - his work being entirely with them.

Well, my informant and his two friends went out of Madras on Monday (bank holiday) to fishxxxx xx xxxx. They fished in a large tank and in the evening found themselves at the xx end of the tank where a small stream ran into it. Close by was a village and out of it came a dozen youths and perched themselves on a rock. They of course ~~caver~~ shouted Bande Mataram but as the Englishman took no notice they gave that up and started xxxxx abuse instead. They did not content themselves with abusing the three men present but used the most foul language about the whole race of Englishmen. My informant says they all three understood what was being said but were none of them took the slightest matter as they did went want a vow. But the Englishmen was a native servant and the boys

presuming that the Englishmen did not understand the language started to deal with the boy. They jeered and scoffed and abused him for serving such men and gave him clearly to understand that the end of his time would be coming soon.

At the time this was going on there were grown up men from the village passing backwards and forwards. They seemed to think it was the most natural thing in the world for boys to insult Englishmen nowadays. My informant added:- "I enquired afterwards and was told that at 100 yeards away there was a police Station but I shant say anything and my friends wont say anything and you may let the police wont either, so there the matter ends but all the same it is a pity that your Government servants cant realize what is going on ~~the~~ in the lower classes of Madras. This sort of thing could never have occurred a couple of years.,ago. Those boys must have been taught to do what they did. It is evidently the common thing in their homes to think and talk evil of what men now. Those boys will be grown up in ten years time and if this boys sent of things becomes general in a District how will a white man be able to camp ~~xxxxx~~ alone about a District?"

I write it all down because it may interest you especially in connection with Jay Singh's remarks today about the danger of allowing this sort of thing to go on and Abdul Karim written report on the state of affairs among the lower classes. You know A.K. has for the last two months taken a very gloomy view about Madras. He has watched the Moore Market meetings grew from 20 to 30 to 1000 and known little than any one how the local police have lost their grip over the masses. He has seen the ~~dm~~ demonstrations outside clarkes count. He was present when the first procession started and knows how the leaders started in fear and trembling extending all to bank them up if averted as they felt certain they would be. He knows how the one word 'Jas' from a serjeant would have sent them all scuttling that day and how they have gained cupideuce (and Government lost prestige) since. I often wonder whether

my Police Abstracts are carefully read. You say yes. I can only say that the impressions conveyed to a reader must be a very different to those conveyed to the inter.

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(1905 -- 1911)

(20) C.I.D. Report on the incidents connected with Swadeshi Movement in the Madras Presidency.

(Ref: C.I.D. Report File No.3, page No.3--4).

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A short note on the subject.

Manifestation of hostility towards the Europeans among the natives was chief feature of the Swadeshi movement in India The following is the C.I.D. Report on the instances in the Madras Presidency.

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(1) Stonethrowing on the platform of the Basin Bridge station -- --	178(b)
(2) Bande Mataram shouted at Captain Prichard, Vizagapatam -- --	374
(3) Bande Mataram shouted at Chaplain's wife, Coimbatore -- --	375
(4) Bande Mataram shouted at Mr. Power, Anantapur. -- --	393
(5) Stone-throwing at Mr. Howley of the P.W.D., Rajahmundry -- --	406
(6) Bande Mataram shouted at the Salvation Army party -- --	429
(7) Bande Mataram shouted at His Highness the Raja of Cochin at Coimbatore	495
(8) Bande Mataram shouted at Mr. Taylor, P.W.D., Nellore. -- --	553
(9) Bande Mataram at Major Hobson, R.F.A. -- --	629
(10) Stone-throwing at Mr. Barry of Cocanada	697
(11) Bande Mataram shouted at Europeans near near the Madras Fort -- --	793(f) Sub-Para(7).

(for details *vide* flags O & I)

In continuation of the above I may add the following instances of which I am aware but which have not appeared in Abstract:-

1. Bande Mataram shouted and mud thrown at Mr and Mrs. Wallis -- --	(Flag Y)

2. Frightening a lady Missionary in Rajahmundry (Flag A)

3. I and my wife walking down the beach near the waves came on a small Swadeshi meeting and were jeered at and had stones thrown at us.

N.B.- This was in Mr. O.R.Jones' time and no report was ever made of the meeting by the local Police. It was before we employed any C.I.D. men to report City affairs.

4. The D.I.G.? C.I.D., had stones thrown at him by boys from the bank while boating on the Adyar with Mr. Filson most insulting words were used.

The same offenders repeated this at another boat the same afternoon.

5. Mr. O.R.Jones had stones thrown which hit his carriage while on the beach. He did not report the fact officially because he told me it had no political significance.

6. Mrs. O.R.Jones and my wife complained of the ill-mannered behaviour of students in beach while Pal was here. The students passed and repassed the carriage and finally shouted at the ladies "What good English; cannot arrest".

7. Mr. H.C.Cardozo of Messrs. Parry & Co., who speaks Tamil fluently has continually had Bande Mataram shouted at him and twice has passed the procession on the beach and had his horse frightened.

8. The District Superintendent of Police, Masulipatam, ordered back a man behind the ropes at the College sports and was insulted. Later, when in an upstairs and was insulted verandah a stone narrowly missed his head.

9. A stone was thrown by some unknown man on the same occasion and hit a Mr. Moore, a contractor.

10. Mr. Gover, D.S.P., Chingleput, was deliberately insulted by a Railway porter on the Railway platform.

11. Some Eurasians were insulted at Perambur on the day of G. Subramania Aiyar's Speech there.

In this connection, I must add that C.I.D. Inspectors almost all report that very bad language is continually used by Natives when passing Europeans but that the later owing to not understanding the vernacular often have not the vaguest notion what is being said about them. I must also add that to my knowledge many Europeans have Bande Mataram shouted at them by boys etc., and are entirely unaware of it owing to the fact that the English and the Native pronounciation of the words are not at all alike. In almost all the above instances the annoyance caused to Europeans has been trifling

and every one is most reluctant to report anything on paper on the grounds that it is unwise to make a mountain out of a mole hill. All the same the intention of the aggressors is always the same viz., to annoy or insult and the aggregate number of such cases (if only the true number were known) would be serious. The intention to annoy Europeans has permeated the lower classes everywhere. The other day riding on the Beach some two miles south of the Adyar river in the early morning half a dozen little naked fisher boys aged 5 or 6 shouted Bande Mataram at us as we trotted past them on the sand.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICALACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911)

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(21) **C.I.D. Report on the distribution of Seditious Leaflets among Natives in Tanjore.**

(Ref: C.I.D.Report File No.3, page 59).

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CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Criminal Investigation Department, Dated 7th March 1908.

Copies of the attached small printed notice have been sent by post to many natives in Tanjore district among others to some masters of the Kalyana Sundaram High School, the Secretary of the Union Club, the Secretary of the Bar Association, the Chief Signaller, S.I.Rly.&c., The envelopes seem to have been posted in the Boat Mail before 6 p.m. on the 4th instant at some place south of Dindigul. Enquiries are being made to trace their origin.

The Matter has been reported to the director, Criminal Intelligence by telegram in the following terms:-

"Small printed notices in English advocating a rising on the grounds that many whites are now engaged in the Zakka Khel expedition have been distributed anonymously by post in Tanjore district. Matter probably a silly hoax. Enquiries being made."

N O W O R N E V E R

Brethern,

Are you blind to study the signs of time? Are you even to sleep the slumber of centuries? What are you thinking? What are puzzling your heads? Are you to slip away every opportunity that comes you? Don't you hear that many of the Whites are now engaged in the frontier with the Zakka Khels? Is this not the best opportunity for you to rise? Why are you then waiting? Do you

Rifles; They are anough in Police Stations, snatch them. And money; Much in Banks and Post Offices. Why then do you wait? Take the life of Englishmen Male, Female and Child in every station and you get half the victory. Do dare war, Nation is ready, March on forward. Dot fail or falter.

BANDE MATHARAM

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911).

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(22) **Natives boycott European Circus in Negapatnam - C.I.D.'s view about it. Discussion in the Govt.**

(Ref: C.I.D. Report File No.3, pp.66).

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A short note on the subject.

During the days of the Swadeshi in Madras to term and report every it had become a habit among the C.I.D. in Madras to term and report every Swadeshi act of the natives as seditious and look upon every Swadeshi agitator as seditious monger. Some times the government itself wondered at the indiscriminate use of the term "Sedition" by the C.I.D. But among the executive Council members themselves, there was no unanimity of opinion regarding the reports of the C.I.D. The following is an extract which shows the difference of view that existed among the executive Council members., regarding the activities of the C.I.D.

Report of a C.I.D. Inspector dated 8th March 1908

In obedience to your orders I went to Tanjore saw Mr. Bedford and Mr. Johnson there on the 20th ult. and as ordered by them proceeded to Negapatam the next day and conducted my enquiries there till the 28th. as to who were responsible for boycotting the Circus that visited the place in January last. The following is a summary of the information obtained by questioning many persons.

Some of the newspapers received in Negapatam contained the information that the natives of Tinnevelly had successfully boycotted this very same circums when it played in Tinnevelly simply because it was supposed to be a European one. Hearing this some of the Swadeshi agitators of Negapatam

wanted to imitate their brethfern in Tinnevelly and they therefore determined to boycott the Circus. This information was told me by a Muhammadan process-server of the Negapatam Sub-Court and by nobody else. Still it is impossible that some such news was published in the Vernacular press.

Again a few days prior to the visit of the circus (1) N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar (2) Subrahmania Pillai Vakil of Shiyali and (3) Subramania Aiyar (?) a son of the late Dy.Collector of Tanjore (KrishnaswamiAiyar) delivered Swadeshi lectures at Negapatam and advised the people to boycott the circus as otherwise they would be giving away their money to enrich Europeans. Many who attended these lectures raised their hands in favour of the boycott and promised to work for it. These lectures seem to have created an impression on the minds of public and I believe N.K.Ramaswami Aiyar of Tanjore was chiefly responsible for this spirit of disaffection. Many told me that whatever he said was true words of wisdom. At any rate this was how the feeling originated.

When the circus arrived V.P.Pakkiri Pillai, a very rich and influential man of the place, convened a meeting on the maidan near the Municipal Hospital. Some say that G. Ramaswami Pillai of the steam Navigation Coy. also had a hand in it. Bavu Pillai, late store keeper of the S.I.Ry. andnow a palmist, and one Kalyanaswami Aiyar delivered lectures on the occasion. They the public that the circus was a European concern and as such they should show their Swadeshi spirit by boycotting it as otherwise the wealth of the country would be taken away by Europeans. At this meeting also many people promised to boycott the circus.

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The persons who engineered the boycott are:-

(1) V.P.Pakiri Pillai

(2) G. Ramaswami Pillai of the Steam Navigation Coy.

(3) C.R.Kunjithapatham Aiyar, Municipal Chairman.

(4) Bavu Pillai (5) Kalyanasundaram Aiyar

(6) Sundara Pethan, a goldsmith.

(7) Krishnaswami Reddi a bookseller.

(8) Rajagopaul Pillai, a Swadeshi shop keeper.

(9) Vyramuthu Pillai, an arrack shop contractor.

(10) O.K.Muthukandaswami Pillai (11) V.Ganapati Pillai

(12) A.Udanna Chettiyar (13) Natesa Sastri, Vakil

(14) Ambala Aiyengar of Trivallur, editor of a Tamil paper and (15) Sadasiva Pillai, editor of the "Nilachini".

Of these No.(1) is the chief conspirator. Nos.(2) and (3) kept behind the scenes but played an important part in helping the movementmost of these persons by remaining in different streets prevented people from going to the circus tent but what part each of them played I regret to say it was not possible to ascertain. They instigated some rowdies to throw filth on the circus placards posted in different parts of the town and traces of this are even now visible.

On the opening night of the circus for some time many were afraid to go into the tent and a large crowd waited outside throug[h] fear. Some rowdies threatened persons from going in and even threw stones at the tent. However one or two bold spirits went in. G.Ramaswami Pillai and Kunlithapatham Aiar also went in because they were given free tickets ! Seeing this many oth[...] them. There was still some rowdysm shown but the [...]tion of the police and the exemplary calmness [...] by the circus people prevented any serious [...] One Sabapathy, a cooly of the Rly. worksh[...] disorderly manner was arrested and charged[...]

~~arrested and charged by the Police~~ and was convicted by the Bench of Magistrates. He was also dismissed from the workshop. These punishments had thedesired effect and on the two succeeding nights there was a fairly good audience at the circus.

There are many who say that the lecturers spoke only the truth and that they failed in their attempt to boycott the circus because the peoplehave no union in them. Many of theWorking classes seem to show nothing whatever of the incident.

The persons mentioned in this report and said to be the ringleaders of all the swadeshi agitation in Negapatam and I respectfully submit that it would be well to have them watched carefully.

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The C.I.D. have the most extraordinary ideas as to disaffectionately they surely they ought to know that government dont care whether people go to a circus or not be it an European or a Bengali show. The only question is whether intimidation is re- sorted ~~sulted~~ to prevent people going to the performances.

This is not the first time similar extraordinary views have been propounded without question by the I.G. or the D.I.G. The sooner the C.I.D. learn that it is ~~far~~ perfectly loyal to stand aloof from ~~it~~ a circus provided there is no offence committed in inducing others to stand aloof, the latter. The C.I.D. are not yet trained to distinguish between sedition and Swadeshism.

The C.S. should ~~with~~ write to the C.I.D. and point out that there is no spirit of disaffection in boycotting a circus and no offence unless persons are intimidated.

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I regret I can not ~~again~~ agree with the views rendered above by the Hon Mr. Hardy. The facts an that a conspiracy to boycott a circus was bolted by some influential man in Nagapatam solely because it was a European circus picketting was resorted to and to much an latent that a usual of the peace accused. Mr. Hedford and Mr. Islinton wants inquiry made (under the) and the C.I.D. ascertained the above facts. I am certainly of opinion that the C.I.D. was right and was acting with within the effect. In which it was constituted and within it instructing in bringing the above incident to the notice of English

I object strongly to any instructions such as these prepared being issued either to the I.G. or the C.I.D.

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The affair does not seem to me to have been of great magnitude The papers may be recorded. I do not think that instructions to the C.I.D. are necessary.

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(1905 - 1911)

(23) **C.I.D. REPORT on a mock party at Rajahmundry.**

(Ref: C.I.D.report File No.3 page 72).

CONFIDENTIAL.

Copy of report of a C.I.D. Inspector, dated 14th March 1908.

On the 7th instant a garden party was given at Rajahmundry in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood who were about to leave for England. Invitation cards were signed by Ganti Venkataramanaiah, the Municipal Chairman. The entertainment was a successful one. The next day some mischievous people headed by Ganti Lakshmanaiya B.A.,B.L., an influential pleader and president of the Bala Bharat Samhita, and T.Sriramulu, the editor of the Carlylean, held a mock party in the house of Challapalli Brahmaji Rao, lately a stamp-vendor, but now without employment. Alecture was given by T. Sriramulu on the "Dignity of Labour" and Brahmaji Rao's Brahman cook was taken round the streets in a palanquin in the evening. Copies of the two invitation-cards are given below:-

I.

"To meet
Mr. and Mrs. BRAIDWOOD
I request the pleasure of your company at
A GARDEN PARTY
To be given in the Museum Garden
at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th March
G. VENKATA RAMIAH".

II.

"Challapalli Brahmaji Rao
requests the pleasure of the company of the public at an entertainment to be given to a faithful cook in appreciation of
his meritorious services
to-day at
5 p.m.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC.,
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(24) C.I.D. report on the existance of a rumour among the natives.

(Ref: C.I.D. Report File No.3, page 77).

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I beg to report that the doings of the mobs at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin have caused little or no surprise or excitement at Tanjore. I have visited the Union Club where most of the educated natives meet in the evening and I have had other oppportunities of mixing with them too. There was a rumour that the Dt. Magistrate had been killed or beaten but every accepted it with the greatest coolness. When however the convesrsation turned on the case against Chidambaram Pillai every one waxed eloquent and were ready to produce arguments in his favour. One prominent exception however was the Public Prosecutor Mr. Ramachardra Aiyar who has been s strongly denouncing the agitators. In his opinion there is no doubt that the leaflets recently circulated in this District came from Tuticorin. (See Para. 313 current. S.A.-- P.A. C.I.D.)

In this connection I must report that the belief that the English will be driven out of India within 3 years and that the Japs will succeed them seems to be gaining ground a Railway Contractor and a Police contrator whom I met on the platform seem to both honestly believe this. The former seems to have taunteda couple of Eurasian 2nd class passengers in the train telling them that they should be prepared to meet their fate.

A native gentleman told me that the whole native bar down South with a few honourable exceptions is developing an anti-Government feeling with a vengeance.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

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(25) Celebration of the release of Bipin Chandra Pal at Conjeevaram Alluring view of the C.I.D. Government's note about the Report.

(Reference: C.I.D.Report File No.3, page 80).

A short note on the subject.

In Madras Presidency the C.I.D. took more than necessary care and trouble to watch the movements of Swadeshi agitators and report their activities to the government. It had become a characteristic of their report to point every act of the natives as seditious and give an alluring view about it to the government even if the said event was a trivial and ordinary one in reality. The Government itself would not at times understand such alluring reports of the C.I.D. The following extract is an example of it. The release of Bipin Chandra Pal was proudly celebrated with procession and speeches by the people at Conjeevaram. All the things were done under the police license and with the knowledge of the C.I.D. Yet the C.I.D. did not fail to call it a dangerous prelude to a coming revolution and request the Government to take necessary steps to nib it in the bud.

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The whole spirit of this meeting is seditious and I suggest that Government should take steps to put a stop to all this before anything serious takes place. Conjeevaram is a big place and usually has a large floating population on account of its sacredness. In May a very large festival takes place and I would like my hands strengthened. At that time the populace is very inflamable, especially so on account of the acctions. A spark may set the whole town ablaze. Seditious riots do not break

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break out suddenly but are worked up. This meeting shows that leaven is there and is spreading I therefore consider that some steps should be taken by Government before any harm comes. We have the experiences of Tinnevelly before us. I wrote to Dr. Hardie who is a resident in Conjeevaram. He replied that certain preachers had instructed the people to shout Vande Mataram at Europeans and that students were accordingly doing so at him. He complained at the schools and the teabhers spoke to the boys with the result that the nuisance has abated. There was the same experience at Cocanada. Matters have not progressed very far yet but the beginning is there and Government should express their disapproval in some way.

District Magistrate's remarks on Chingleput District Superintendent of Police's S.B. report for the week ending the 21st March 1908:

I think the D.S.P. takes too serious a view of this affair. The persons concerned must be watched and if they show signs of carrying matters too far, some steps will have to be taken: bit at the present stage it would probably aggravate the evil to take any notice of it. There is nothing in the speeches herein report which could be called seditious, and the leaders do not seem to have had encouragement from the people.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C. REPORTS ETC.? ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

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(26) C.I.D. report on the departure of revolutionary volunteers From Bengal to Tinnevelly.

(Reference: C.I.D.Report File No.3 page 86).

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Madras C.I.D.

C.I.D. -- The following information has been furnished by the C.I.D., Eastern Bengal and Assam under date the 27th March 1908:"The City Sub-Inspector reports that in connection with th riots that occurred at Tinnevelly, Madras, secret correspondenc is going on between the leaders of the branches of the Anushilam Samiti of both Provinces and it is reported that 3,000 volunteers will be sent from these provinces to protect the Madrasis a Police oppression. It is reported that 15 volunteers from have already gone and that Pulin Ch. Das the Captain Gener of the volunteers has left Decca."

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

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(27) C.I.D. report on the progress of Swadeshi movement in the districts.

(Reference: C.I.D. report File No.3: page ~~61~~ 101).

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CONFIDENTIAL.

From the Criminal Investigation Department, 20th April

Nothing of importance has occurred during the week. T velly is quiet and the sedition cases are proceeding. It ed that Padmanabha Aiyangar, the man who was lecturing with baram Pillai and Subramania Siva at Tuticorin went into Trava Territory, and delivered two lectures on Swadeshism. The auth ties promptly interfered and ordered him to leave their Terri at once.

In Madras city the Chennai Jana Samgam held a public m ing on the Beach to welcome Lakshmiah, a swadeshi preacher, his release from jail after a week(s rigorous imprisonment assaulting the police. He was presented with a swadeshi bad a medal said to have cost Rs.6 and to have been paid for by subscription. Lectures on Swadeshi and Boycott movement are ed from the following districts:

Cuddapah (Proddatur and neighbouring villages); Kistn (Masulipatam, twice); Chingleput (Conjeevaram, three times); Guntur (Tenali); Godavari (Rajahmundri, during a local festiva and Coimbatore. In the last place a young Aiyangar brahmin r and made a speech in a circus tent. In forwarding the report Deputy Inspector-General writes "The local school-boys are i be insolent. They go about in groups and in two instances and shouted at ladies, in carriages, at th

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hitting the outside and hood of the carriage with sticks."

It is reported from Koutaram in Kistan District that passengers in trains are being pestered for subscriptions to the "National Fund." The Superintendent of Government Railway Police has been informed.

It is reported that Gunneswara Rao Karnam of Rajamundry and some other agitators intend to organize a band of 500 volunteers on the lines of the Bengal Volunteers to assistx pilgrims in the ensuing Pushkaram festival next august. This movement will need watching.

The Madras Mahajanasabha have appointed a sub-committee to report whether it is advisable for Sabha to appoint a non-official Commission to enquire and report on the recent disturbances in Tinnevelly.

The District Magistrate of Kistna reports that Bodi Narayan Rao, one of the chief agitators persuaded cartmen to refuse to hire carts for his office clerks and records. The local Sub Magistrate, however, interfered and his influence proved stronger than Narayana Rao's.

It is reported from Bellary that insulting remarks about Europeans are again being written on S.M.Rly. carriages. A local Inspector found such expressions as "Europeans should be expelled"- "European women should be ravished" written in 2 or 3 languages. He had them erased.

The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, reports the distribution of seditous circulars in English urging people to sell all Government securities. It is stated in the circular that a revolution is absolutely certain in the near future. The circulars were posted in London. They are probably written by Shamji Krishna Varma. A copy is attached for perusal.

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(28) Distribution of a "warning" pamphlet among the natives.

(Reference: C.I.D.Report File No.3,page 103).

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A short note on the subject.

During the days of the Swadeshi movement it was a usual affair to distribute seditious notices and pamphlets among the natives to stir them against the English. The following is an extract from one such pamphlet which warns the people not to invest money in Government securities etc.

A GRAVE WARNING

Money saved is Money earned.

-oOo-

Dear Brothers,

Would you ever like to offer yourselves to be robbed? And yet it breaks our heart to see that you should unconsciously and unwillingly commit your savings of your own accord to the custody of robbers.

For, those of you who have blindly invested their money in the most insecure "securities" of the Government of India have been really duped by false promises and hollow words into a robber's custody. Open your eyes and think of these facts:

First, the promisory notes of the Rupee Loans are mere promises of repayment AT THE OPTION of the Governor General of India, for the wording of the promise is to the effect that you cannot demand the money unless and until the Government chooses to repay, so repayment "on demand" means repayment at borrower's convenience.

Secondly, the Indian Government offers you interest 3 or 3½% while the Government issues of Japan, China and yield 5% per annum on an average.

Thirdly, how Indians investors have suffered by placing their money in Government securities can be best seen by comparing the price of the three and a half per cent Rupee Loans which was 110 7/8 in 1896, with the present quotation of about 96, having it been as low as 92 1/8 in 1899: ***

But the aspect becomes enormously more darkening when we see the prospect of an Indian Revolution. If a Revolution does arise and sweeps away the hated power of the Firangee from India, is it not true that all those who have the Government Securities will be left utterly ruined and bankrupt? It is not only an imaginary fear that you will be thrown overboard by your security granting Government in eithe r case-of a defeated or a successful revolutionary attempt. Look at the history of 1857. In that war of Independence when the English Power was well nigh dead andthose who have lent them money came to demand it, NOT A SINGLE PIE WAS RETURNED TO ~~THE~~ THEM ! And when the English Power was reestablished, even then the Government swallowed millions and crores of rupees by the simple strategy of declaring the Government creditors to be rebel So then whether ~~English~~ England succeeds or not in defeating the Revolution your Government Securities are secure of only the Waste Paper of the notes !

But you will say that this latter danger rests on the assumption of the impossible hypothesis of a Revolution. Impossible? can they lift up the Himalayas? Can they ~~th~~ dry up the seas? if they can do that, even then they cannot render the Revolution impossible ! It is ordained from on High and in the name of God and Hindusthan we are determined to CREATE a Revolution whatever its consequences may be - and whether you will it or not.

Revolution is sure to be. You have only one alternative. and that is to recognise its inevitable issue, to hurry to the market - to sell the promissory Notes if you have any - if you have none, then to make it a point never to buy one. Try to sell it in for[illegible]gn markets whil[illegible] has some credit left: [illegible]

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and hence forward instead of pouring your money into the bottomless pit of burglary you would do well to invest the same in Swadeshi enterprise in buying the Government papers of Japan America Germany Etc., in thousands and one things which will insure you higher profits and better security.

And yet it is no only a question of saving your pockets. It is essentially a question of saving your conscience. For it is you who are pampering the butcher's hand that cuts the throat of Mother Ind: Out of 115 crores of Government Bonds 106 crores are held by Indian s themselves ! Thus pampered, the tyranny, tyrant is trampling your Mother under the iron heel of plagues, and famines, disgrace and despotism: of the blackest dye a sinner is he who helps and feeds and fattens the Firangee Tyrant to violate Mother Ind:

To avoid this heinous and unpatriotic sin and to save the dearest Ind, repent ! Repent, Dear Brothers ! for this and for your own individual selfish interests - do immediatelly sell the promissory notes, realise cash and do never buy a new one by lending money to the hated foe. Or persisting in the self ruinous course be robbed, ruined, and disgraced in this world and go down to a traitor's doom in the next !

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(29) Swadesamitran on the interview of the moderates with the Governor.

(Reference:- C.I.D. Report File No.3. Page 140)

THE WHIPPING OF THE MODERATES.

The moderates of Tinnevelly went for a bath and returned, h howing smeared (their body) with mire. They who went with the idea of meeting the Governor personally and establishing the incapacity of the District officials and their own good conduct, returned ragi gx with anger, having heard the Governor praise the District ficials and insult them. Not only were they insul- ... me for the people from the mouth ... s or censure us;

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to provoke them, they were at last very prompt and skilful in preventing the events becoming more serious; it seems that, when the officials try to suppress those who cause a breach of the public peace in this country - India the popular leaders, instead of assisting the officials, are in the habit of applauding the rioters as heroes and patriots. Thus the Governor labbled listening to the words of the officers around him. Our friends will understand without our saying it that not one of his statements is correct. He said that the popular leaders did not assist the officials. Who has told Sir Arthur Lawley that assistance is to be sought only by threatening and insulting people whose assistance is sought? Or did he learn this in south Africa? The Tinnevelly leaders were ready to help and even tried to do so. But did Messrs. Wynch and Ashe give room to their efforts bearing fruit? From the beginning, Mr. Ashe treated Mr. Venkatarama Aiyar and others of Tuticorin with indignity. Not even caring for this they step by step acted according to the words of the officials so as not to give scope to the bad intent of the officials. Yet Mr. Ashe and ~~and~~ on his advice, Mr. Wynch issued new orders frequently and at last went to disperse a small crowd and created a fracas by stopping the people who ran away and shooting them. What other riot happened at Tuticorin? We do not think that a serious riot occurred even at Tinnevelly. The occurrence of such a riot is never a matter of surprise in the European countries. It is only Mr. Wynch and the Police officer that brought about a serious occurrence by unnecessarily shooting the people who were quietly passing by; but no danger has (actually) befallen the town as stated by Sir Arthur Lawley, Moreover when it was not possible for the chief officer of the district, who had the support of the police and the Law to have anticipated a riot and taken precautionary measures, what can the vakils and the merchants do? The bigwigs of the town can interfere only as far as they can. If the rash people do not listen, what can be done? When even the officials

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Sxxxxdayx do not listen, what can be done? To say that the riot was caused by the indifference of the bigwigs, is nothing but a pretext to ~~seven~~ screen the partiality and incapacity of the officials. Some days ago, we asked in the Mitran "Hon'ble Guruswami Aiyar is going to see the Governor; the Governor is not going to concede to what he says (and) if he does not will Mr. Guruswami Aiyar relinquish his seat in the Legislative Council? "We do not know where Mr. Guruswami Aiyar Mr. Ramakrishna Aiyar and the other merchants who want with the belief that they would achieve something extraordinary, will hide their faces now. Our people must definitely understand that the British Government will be conducted hereafter only like this. Either our slavery must become permanent, or, if we went liberty, we must put up with death by revolver, imprisonment and punitive Police. O! entrance Moderates! Learn now at least. Have you understood what the English officials and the English papers want? They want the gentlemen who call themselves Moderates to be hostile to and separate themselves from all those whom the officials point out as extremists. If the Moderates do not act so, they too will have only 'security for good behaviour' punitive Police and sometimes ever prison!

(A true translation)

V.Raghava Charlu.

Tamil Translator to Government.

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(30) C.I.D. REPORT ON THE SPEECH OF BHARATI AT THE CHEMAI JANA SANGAM'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

(Reference)-C.I.D.Report File No. 3 - Page 145.

Copy of a report from the Commissioner of Police Madras No. 340I.D., dated 12th May 1908:-

A public meeting.

At 6 P.M. 10-5-08, a public meeting was held in the premises of the Chennai Jana Sangam, in Thimmanayakan Gardens, Ice House Road, Triplicane, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the said Sangam when Mr. K.Venkataramana Rao, editor of the Banoodaya delivered a lecture on the "new movement". The meeting was attended by about 100 people. One Mr. M.Ramanjulu Nayudu, cotton merchant Pursewakam, took the chair. The lecturer said that the new movementwas not a recent movement but dated back from time immemorial. It was revived in the days of Sivaji but again died down until Lord Curzon brought it to life again by the partition of Bengal.

Then came Subramania Bharati and said in English "all the actions of the Chennai Jana Sangam are public and I very much regret the action of the present english Government which calls itself to be very civilized to take to the mean, bas,e and treacherous mode of espionaging honest men by a set of Police scamps who disguise themselves as bandy drivers and jutka wallahs. Is not this Government a barbarous one, shadowing honest men from place to place in this fashion?. Our aim is to annihilate the present British Government by such actions and deeds which are by no means seditious offensive and which cannot be brought under any of the seditions of the Police laws.

That set of Police detectives who call themselves to belong to the Intelligence but without the least Intelligence takes false notes. I ask every press representative and the able detectives to take a full text of my speech and publish and report. When I had an interview with Mr. Chidambarm Pillai he said to tell you that he was one of the leading men who started the Chennai Jana Sangam and wished that its object must be carried out and that he did not care whether he was released or put in Jail."

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(31) C.I.D. Report on the distribution of the pamphlet entitled "The Secret organisation of Russions"

(Reference: C.I.D. Report File No. 3. page 190.

The pamphlet entitled "The Secret organisation of Russians."
*Printed Below-- C.I.D.

Madras City, 4-6-08. The marginally named pamphlet* was obtained from Mr. Peirce, Superintendent of the Public works Workshops, Some four or five copies were seen with one of the Engineering students and a copy was quietly obtained without the boy's knowledge.

Mr. Peirce had promised to try and find out where the boy got it from:--

THE SECRET ORGANISATION OF RUSSIANS.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

HOW THE RUSSIANS ORGANISEXA REVOLUTION.

A

The history of the Russian Revolutionaty movement shows that those who organise the masses for a revolution ought to keep in mind the following principles:-

I. A solid organisation of all revolutionary elements of the country, allowing the concentration of all forms of the party where they are most necessary.

II. A strict division of different branches or departments, i.e., persons working in one xxxxx department ought not even to know what is done in any other; no person ought in any ease, to accumulate the direction of two branches.

III. A severe discipline, requiring in certain branches (military and terroristic) even a complete sacrifice of members.

IV. A strict keeping of secrets. A member may know only what he ought to know, and talk about business matters with comrades who ought to hear them, not with all who may hear.

* See H V.A skilful use of all conspirative ~~cox~~ means, paroles * ciphers * etc.

VI. A gradual development of action I.E., the party ought not at the beginning to grasp all branches but work gradually. A general process of development will be (1) Organisation of a nucleus recruited from amongst the educated people; (2) Spread of ideas among the masses through that nucleus; (3) Organisation of technical means (military and terroristic); (4) Agitation; (5) Rebellion.

B

The work of a revolutionary Party is of two kinds - (1) General (2) Special.

General work consists in (1) Organisation; (2) Propaganda (3) Agitation.

Special work sub-divides itself thus - (1) Transport, exterior and interior; (2) Printing; (3) Finance; (4) Intelligence; (5) Military (6) Terroristic; and (7) Foreign Departments.

General Work: Organisation.

General scheme: Central Committee working through Provincial Committees, District Committees Town Committees, Rural committees.

Before describing this machinery we shall speak of the two classes of persons who take a more or less active part in the work of the Revolutionary Party. The two classes are; (1) Sympathisers, and (2) Members.

Sympathisers :- Besides regular Members the Party is ~~dxxxxxxxx~~ supported by persons sympathising with it who serve it by giving monetary or other help. They do not take any obligations except that of keeping secrets; they are, as far as possible protected by the party.

Members 1. Any one adopting the programme and tactics of the Party of his own free will, and wishing to assist the Party, xx may be affliated by any authorised organisation as a Member.

2. Persons known for their mental and moral qualities, such as are firm brave, and able to keep a secret, should alone be admitted. Ax candidate must be recommended by three members who are responsible for his doings.

3. A member must submit himself to all orders of his authorised Committee unless such orders are in his opinion obviously harmful for the Party.

4. A member is tried for small infractions by his respective Committee; for serious crimes by the Town Committee; the right of appeal to the District Committee being reserved.

5. A member (except in cases of complete indigence) has to payhis subscription to his organisation in limits established by it; he is expected to do his best for supplying to with funds.

6. A member has to affiliate new members, and he must be extremely cautions in their choice.

7. A member has to inform his superrior, i.e., the person by whom he has been introduced into the Party of all cases of treason, infractions of the statutes and of all things which may be useful to the Party.

8. Everything concerning the action of the Party is a secret and must not be divulged by a member even after he has left the Party.

9. A member may leave the Party but he must do so with the consent of the Local Committee and not before accomplishing all xxxxxx tasksimposed upon him.

Note: An organisation ought not to force any member to do that which he is positively disinclined or unable to do.

10. An organisation ought not to force any member to do that which he is positively disinclined or unable to do.

10. A member must not communicate secrets even to his comrades unless the special character of his task requires such a confidence.

11. No member shall give any explanation whatever to a coroner or to a judge, when tried as a political criminal; in certain special cases, when it is expedient to give an explanation, such explanation must be sanctioned by the District Committee, at least before it is offered.

12. A member has a right to claim a special protection and assistance of the party.

13. A member guilty of the crime of communicating shall be expelled.

14. Treason and acts consciously aiming at serious injury to the Party are punished by death.

D.

Machinery of Organisation.

Central Committee (C.C.)

1. The Central Committee consists of the founders of the Party, whose names are unknown to persons extraneous to the Central Committee. The number of its members is never greater to ~~persons extra~~ than 13. The work is distributed amongst the members in such a way that every department is directed by one of its members.

2. Vacancies on the Central Committee are occupied by persons chosen by Central Committee.

In the case of an arrest or death of at least six members of the Central Committee the vacan posts are occupied par interim by the delegates of the central Committee in the Provincial Committees of the adjacent provinces. As soon as possible the Central Committee invokes a conference to which every Provincial Committee sends one delegate, this conference them electing the required number of members.

Note-- At the beginning of the rebellion the Central Committee appoints a dictator, chososing for that office a man well known for his abilities, and popular.

3. The power of Central Committee is unlimited, and extends over all departments, i.e., the Central Committee directs propaganda and agitation, supplies the Provincial Committees with persons, money, books, papers, arms, everything necessary for their activity.

4. The Central Committee is the highest authority without further appeal in settling misunderstandings between any organisation and in all questions concerning the programme or the tactics of the Party.

5. The Central Committee establishes Provincial Committees, and communicates with them through its delegates or agents of the second degree.

6. The Central Committee appoints on every Provincial Committee one of three members of its own selection (the rest being elected by the Provincial Organisation). In the deliberations of the Provincial Committees, these delegates of the Central Commitees have a right of veto in exceptional cases; the Provincial Committee may lodge a complaint against them before the Central Committee but their veto remains valid until the Central Committee decides otherwise.

7. These delegates of the Central Committee (who are members of the Provincial Committee) are the ordinary link of communication between it and the Provincial Committee; in case of conflict with these delegates, the agents of the Central Committee (Called agents of the II degree) become the link temporarily; at least two elected members of a Provincial committee possess a parole to these agents of the Central Committee in order to ensure communication with the Central Committee when conflicts with the delegates do occur.

8. Every Local Committee (Provincial, District, Town, or Rural) may be dissolved by the Central Committee in cases of inabilit

inability, dishonest conduct, and infractions of discipline.

8. Every Local Committee (Provincial, District, Town, or Rural May be dissolved by the

9. Funds of the Central Committee come from (1) obligatory payments of the Provincial Committee; (2) payments by members or sympathisers directly sent to the Central Committee; (3) understandings of the Central Committee.

Note:- A Provincial Committee gives 50 per cent. of all its revenues to the Central Committee, as every organisation of an inferior degree is obliged to give to that of a superior degree.

10. The Central Committee publishes the central organ of the Party. In this organ accounts are published by the Central Committee at least once a month. The secret part of the accounts is communicated privately to the Provincial Committees.

11. The Central Committee has a seal. Documents issuing from the Central Committee without this seal are not valid.

~~11. The Central Committee has a seal. Documents issuing from the Central Committee without this seal are not valid.~~

12. Members of the Central Committee guilty of treason or evident abuses are tried by a conference of delegates of Provincial Committees.

E

Local Organisations (1)Provincial; (2)Distirct) (3) Town; (4) Rural.

Provincial Organisation. 1. A Provincial Organisation is managed by the Provincial Committee which submitting itself unconditionally to the Central Committee has all its rights and duties within the limits of a province.

2. The Provincial Committee is composed of ten members who, the delegates of the Central Committee excepted (see above D,

section 6) are elected by a conference of representiatives of subordinate local organisation.

3. See sections 6,7,8,9,under D.

4. A Provincial Committee communicates with District Organisations through its delegates or agents (of the III degree)

5. Funds of the Provincial Committee come from (1) obligatory payments of the District Committee; (2) payments directed to the Provincial Committee; (3) private undertakings of the Provincial Committee.

6. A Provincial Committee may publish a paper.

7. It presents its accounts to the Central Committee and District Committees of the Province every month.

8. A Provincial Committee possess a seal, which is to be put on all papers issuing from it.

9. Members of a Provincial Committee are tried by the Central Committee if there is a complaint lodged against them by the District Organisations.

District Organisations: 1. District Committee are composed on the same principle as the Provincial Committee; one to three out of the ten members of a District Committee being appointed by the Provincial Committee, the rest elected by Town Organisations

2. District Committee may publish pamphlets. They have seals of their own. In important places they may edit their organs being authorised by the Provincial Committee.

3. District Committee give 50 per cent. of their revenues to the Provincial Committee. Their funds are composed on the same principle as in the case of the Provincial Committee.

Towns: 1 A Town Committee is composed on the same principle as the District Committee. It is composed, like the District Committee of ten members one to three being appointed by the District Committee, the rest elected by delegates of Rural Organisations and representatives of local active members.

Note-- Some Towns may be made by the Central Committee equal to Districts or even Provinces. In such cases the Town will be divided into wards, each ward possessing the rights of a Town.

Rural Organisations-- 1 Rural Committees are composed of five members one of whom is appointed by the Town Committee, the rest elected by local members of the Party.

F

General note on organisation propaganda, and agitation:- The work of agitation chiefly includes the preparing of eloquent agitators. Propagandist Work similarly consists in preparing of propagandists to instruct (1) the masses; (2) the educated people Issue and distribution of periodical and other literature, papers, reviews, books, pamphlets, proclamations - of all legal and illegal literature, the latter secretly printed comeunder this heading. The Work of Organisation consists in establishing in every considerable place, important strategically or otherwise, a group of adherents of the Party. All such groups ought to be mutually connected and working according to one plan, prepared by the Central Committee directing the whole movement. If a group has able persons in any department to spare, they ought to be transferred to other groups wanting such persons. Money, literature, and other means must be skilfully used, the richer groups aiding the poorer ones.

G

Special Work of the Reveolutionary Party (see B)

I Transport Department: This Department has to organise (a) exterior and (b) interior transport. (a) Exterior Transport has to organise (1) the smuggling of arms, ammunition, technical things of all kinds necessary for the Party and which cannot be obtained in the country, itself, or brought into the country openly; (2) depots in ports and in neutral terriotires: (3) the preparing of places on the frontier by which smugglers and persons

persecuted by the police might go into the country. (b) Interior Transport similarly consists in (1) transporting of the smuggled wares to places situated in the interior; (2) establishing depots for such wares; (3) in some cases establishing communication between several parts of this organisation.

These two branches of the Transport Department have to prepare members for service in custom-houses post, telegraph, tr transport offices, railway, and other services; they have to introduce such members in these services as are good for smuggling the required things; persons who are already serving there have also to be approached with caution and such of them as are willing to serve the Party employed in the smuggling.

II Printing Department: It establishes secret presses, finds trustworthy persons in legal presses and foundreis, arranges for supplies of machines, types, etc; prepares printers and persons able to work on cyclostyles, hectographs, etc.

III Financial Department; It obtains funds from persons well off and able to aid the Party by establishing undertakings profitable to it, e.g., trade houses, philanthropical works, etc; it also imposes taxes on unpopular rich people with the aid of the TerroriStic Department. The Financial Department may be organised as a great real or fictitious trade-house.

IV. Intelligence Department; Its duty is the observation of the deeds of the Government through members serving in different governmental offices; it also watches the conduct of members.

V. Military Department; Its duties are to organise (1) military instruction; (2) mobilisation; (3) foo-supply; (4) preparation and supply of explosives, arms, etc., for the rebellion; (5) conversion and organisation of officers and soldiers.

VI. Terroristic Department: Its duty is to prepare terrorists organise laboratories, secret quarters, depots, etc.; it organises terroristic detachments attached to the Central Committee and Provincial Committees; it organises flying terroristic detachments

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which chiefly aid the Financial Departments. The Terroristic Department admits only such persons as are willing to submit unhesitatingly to all orders of their chief, and ready to risk their lives at any moment. The chief of the central Terroristic organisation attached to the Central Committee is a member of the Central Committee and directs all other terroristic organisations. The Central Committee gives him only general orders, and does not interfere with their execution; but all orders of the Central Committee must be executed. The Central Committee communicates with the flying detachments only through the chief of the Terroristic Department; the flying detachments are under the oreders of the latter who appoints the chiefs of all of them.

The terroristic Organisation is thus composed of (1) Central detachments attached to the Central Committee, and (2) flying detachments.

The action of the Terroristic Organisation comprehends (a) preparation of a terroristic act which presupposes (1) Instruction of terrorists - a very cautious choice of persons is necessary; (2) establishing of laboratories; (3) establishing of secret or conspirative quarters; (4) Observation; (5) Preparation of means of escape for a terrorist and arranging a place or places where he may be concealed. (b) Execution of the act.

Note on Conspirative quarters:- Some branches require special quarters the so-called conspirative quarters. These are established in the following way; persons are found who are above all suspicion in the eyes of the police (and of course in the eyes of their friends); they offer their houses or lodgings for the use of comrades; if they have none to offer, a suitable lodging or house is hired in their name, in a quarter of the ~~twen~~ town least observed. In these conspirative quarters meetings are held, attended by members whose presence is absolutely necessary; meetings are held as seldom as possible. To avoid suspicion the dress and manner of those who attend have regard to the official

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or social position of their "host". During a meeting special xxxxxd guards are appointed to observe everything happening in the neghbourhood. The hosts have to find out whether they themselves and their houses are observed in the intervals between meetings. All conspirative quarters ought to have as many doors as possible (never less than two at any rate). It is of great importance to have certain signs to indicate to visitors (members who attend) that the conspirative quarters are safe: a certain position of the curtains on the windows or of that the plants in the window, etc, should be settled upon; these signs should be so placed that in the case of danger they may be changed and the dnager intimated without difficulty and with rapidity.

Every organisation ought to be provided with a number of such quarters.

Besides such special quarters, there ought to be places where the new-coming members might meet with their local comrades where local members of the General Organisation propagandists, agitators, etc.) Might come to receive instructionsx from theiir Committee or to give their reports and accounts. Such quarters are established in a house visited by many persons at all hours of the day (and night, if possible) : a physician's house, a trade-house etc. Addresses are to be communicated to the visitors in all their details in order that they may find their way without asking anybody.

VII. Foreign Department; It should gain the sympathy of public opinion abroad by editing papers, pamphlets, organising meetings, observing foreign politics, and informing the Central Committee of every important event; assisting the Transport Department; spreading Party's views among countrymen residing abroad.

H

A Parole is a secret word or phrase used to distinguish members from non-members. There is a general Party parole, known to all members, and a regional parole known to all members acting in a certain locality. Every kind of Committee has its parole; there is a private parole of the Cⁿntral Committee serving for communications of the latter with Provincial Committees. Paroles are to be changed after every serious arrest. The organiser of each department may have paroles of his own and change them often.

Cipher. - Every Department and every Committee ought to possess a cipher of its own. As a general rule, write as little as possible, do not keep lists of members of depots, all correspondence should be burnt as soon as read. Writing fluid: lemon juice, onion juice, milk, orange juice; to read hold the writing in front of a hot object such as a hot glass chimney. Green vitriol solution may be used as a writing fluid this writing is fixed i.e., made visible, by a very weak solution of tannin.

I

Party Discipline - Discipline should be strictly maintained in the whole life of the Party. In the Terroristic and the Military Departments no infractions should be tolerated. But no superior should abuse his authority; he has always to remember that he is dealing with a comrade, and not only with an inferior.

All breaches of discipline are tried by a tribunal of comrades, the assessors being appointed by the respective committees.

All transgressions are divided into four categories; (1) unimportant; (2) more important (3) serious; (4) very serious.

First category embraces slovenliness in the accomplishment of little tasks want of puncutality in coming to places of business meetings. Such transgressions are punished by the censure of a superior, censure before a tribunal censure before comrades; second category embraces transgressions of rules of conspiracy not followed by serious harm to the Party. Punishment: a temporary

retirement from an office, transfer to an inferior post, and even a temporary exclusion from the Party; third category: abuse of discipline in unimportant cases, talkativeness followed by unpleseant results to the Party; leaving a task unaccomplished. (In Military and Terroristic Organisations this breach of discipline merits death. See below; fourth category); spending of the party means for private use, abuse of property belonging to the Party or neglect of such property. These are punished by perpetual exclusion from the Party joined with boycott of the person; fourth category embraces very serious infractions, e.g., leaving Party's ranks for those enemy, treason serious dilapidation of Party funds or property, refusal of a member of the Terroristic Organisation to execute a superior's order; they are punished by death. A member guilty of such crimes discovered in flagrant delicto or with undeniable proofs in hand, may be put to death by comrades without trial; in such a case all documents are immediately sent to the Central Committee, which pronounces its judgment on the conduct of the executors.

Rules of Conspiracy and its Infractions:- A member should talk about Party matters only with those persons with whom the character of his special task requires him to talk. If he communicates to any person outside the Party any details concerning the task imposed upon him or anything concerning the Party which he may happen to know, he ought to be considered guilty of a transgression of the third category, and punished accordingly. If a member talks about his task with other members who have nothing to do with it he is guilty of a transgression of the second category. Letting Government agents know anything about Party matters constitutes a very serious transgression (some special cases excepted) of discipline, punishable by death.

A remark about statues of the Party and persons acting illegally. The statues of the party are secret and are known to the members only, and members of the several grades know only those

parts of the statues which concern them. No persons acting secretly should, as a rule, be active as public men (this rule does not) apply to Government service civil or military; members of the Party employed in these departments are of very great use to the party).

Note by C.I.D. The Pamphlet is a small one measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ containing 16 pages enclosed in a paper coverof a light blue shade. Will all officers please note and make every endeavour to ascertain the origin of these pamphlets and of other pamphlets and leaflets of a seditious nature?.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905-- --1911)

(32) C.I.D. REPORT ON THE PREVALENCE OF A RUMOUR AMONG THE NATIVES IN MADRAS.

REFERENCE:-G.I.D. Report File No. 3 page 217.

Copy of a report from the Commissioner of Police about a rumour current in Madras City. A similar rumour that trouble is pending on the 17th instant in Madras has reached this office from Bellary.

There are many rumours about. There was one to the effect that the Madras Club was to be blown up one night and I was told by the Secretary of the Madras Bank that there was a rumour that the Bank was to be blown up.

A Most of these idle rumours are started by means of annoymous letters I believe.

Hon Mr. Hammick, C.S.I., If the explanation at A is correct I suppose the object of the writers is to keep unrest Surrounding and to get the mob to imbibe the idea of a rising as possible.

CONFIDENTIAL

Madras City, 7-7-08. There is a rumour going about the Central Railway Station and eslewhere that on the 17th instant the Natives will rise and kill the Europeans and Eurasians in this city.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING CI.D. REPORTS ETC,, ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 19011)

(33) **C.I.D. REPORT ON ANONYMANS LETTER OF THREAT TO THE COLLECTOR OF KRISHNA.**

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 3 page 224.

Copy of translation of a Telugu anonymous letter addressed to the Collector of Kistna, by name.

It is said that you are going to arrest the promoters of Swadeshi movement at Bandar at the instigation of the traitors ~~xxxxxx~~ to the country. Panditha Nageswara Rao and Purnam Venkatappayya. If you arrest, there is a bomb ready for your life. Your life can be taken away in fifteen days with a bomb. I am not writing this out of any spite towards you but as a forewarning. Why do you unnecessarily make your sons fatherless? Don't make your wife a widow and your mother deprive of her son? If you don't interfere in any matter, nothing will be done to you. Bombs are the Goddess of death to the white faced. This is not Anantapur but Bandar. Be sensible. You might have heard of the Tinnevelly case. No murder was caused there; but it will be done here. This is a curse by the patriots and will not fail. The day is come when you should go towards island folding your hands. The day may come when you should wear the barks of trees and live on leaves etc. Don't be perished. Don't be perished. Behave like Mr. Morris. Don't inconvenience the patriots of the country. I wonder if cholera does not attack the two traitors of the country. O Scott! take care of your life, take care. If you are not sensible, though death will take pity on you, the bomb will not.

Dated 24-6-08.

VAIKUNTAPURAM.

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Copy of a post card, dated Masulipatam, 10th July 1908, to Mr. E.Scott, Collector, Masulipatam.

"Me thinks you are crackish and cruel in your actions. Same with the Police Inspector. You must take care of your life. Else you will be killed by a bomb. Behave better I heard your character. We are ready to kill your police Inspector. Ask him to take care of his life.

Ys. Sly.
Your Destroyer".

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- -- 1911)

(34) EXTRACTS FROM C.I.D. REPORTS ON STATE OF SWADESI FEELING IN THE GODAVARI DISTRICT.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report File No. 4: pages 1-55.

CONFIDENTIAL
Report No. 3.

R.W.D.Ashe Esqr. I.C.S.,
Collector and Dt., Magistrate,
Godavari District.

Sir,

I beg to submit this my report about seditious lectures in the Ramachandrapur Taluk of the Godavari District.

I and my men have toured in this Taluk from the 11th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive and have seen the following places Ramachandrapuram Pasalapudi, Somesawaram Kothanoor, Ghodavaram,Drksharma,Kolipalli, Kinumulli, Kapileswaram, Alamnur Mandapet,Tapeswaram, Kaleri and Anaparti.

Taking the Taluk as a whole I beg to submit that there is much swadesi feeling and in almost all the villages mentioned above there have been lectures on boycott and Swaraj especially by boys who were rusticated in the Rajamundry College. There are good many of these boys in this Taluk and they not having anything better to do, have taken to Swadeshi lecture and for over a year been poisoning the minds of the people. There are nearly a dozen boys who pose themselves as followers of Pal and who are disloyal to the core. Until about 2 months ago there have been lectures that in various places in this Taluk. It appears that the Collector has issued a circular that no public political meeting should be held and that the Police should be watchful and since then meetings were discontinued - The people of this Taluk consisting mostly

of agricultures to(very rich kammas, Kapus and Brahmans) are already dissatisfied with the recent introduction of earthenware water-pond s, which curtailed their time honoured privilege of taking as much water as they liked for their fields. Such men readily take up as gospel truth the various mis-representations of these mischievous archins.

With the above General Remarks I beg to submit below what I consider to be interesting facts collected by us during our sojourn in this taluk.

RAMACHANDRAPURAM:- The Lower Secondary School was converted into the National High School. Varanasi Suryanarayana Murti Abkari Depot Keeper is arranging to open a Swadeshi shop.

During the course of a casual conversation. Muhammad Miyab, the Taluk Peon told my Sub-Inspector that the present state of unrest in the Country is a sure indication that the British Government in India is tottering. He said that when the Amir of Afghanistan was down at Calcutta the Bengali Babus showed him much respect and in fact his visit gave an additional impetus to the Vandemataram movement.

The Karnam of the place (Draksharam) is also a Swadesi at heart. He seems to be a very rich man. One Thinnavalli Bulli Venkayya gets Ravi paper. He told my Sub-Inspector among other things that if Tilak should be sentenced to be hanged for the offence for which he is now charged in a period of two months thereafter the Indians are prepared to wage war with the English and with the help of Japan and Afghanistan, to take off the head of king Edward VII.

At Draksharama I met one A.Bhemayya Spl. Rev. Inspector at Amalpur (since transfered to Anaparti) In the course of conversation with him I told him that we, Swadesi merchants, are afraid of Government officials. He at once replied by saying no. no Sir; We only appear to be so in reality we are one with you.Government officials like himself only pretend to be loyal to Government but at heart they are full of Swadesi spirit as good as anyone of you. I told them I am a merchant at Trichinopoly came to

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convass agents to sell some Swadesi Glass Chimneys - enamelware manufactured there. He suggested the name of his uncle at Draksheera one Durgasargovarppa Razu (brahmin). He then said that the Government is of opinion that the brahmins are at the bottom of all mischief.SO they are not giving promotion to brahmins. Whenever a vaccancy occurred first a Muhammadan is chosen then a non-brahman sudra, and then alone the chance is ~~to~~ given to a brahman now.-a-days. The Government is wrong. The whole trouble at Rajahmundry and Cocanada arose out of the machinations of the rich Nayudus there (sudras) but the whole affair is attributed to the Brahmins while in fact they were innocent.

He added that he ~~behind~~ believed that in the end the Bengalees will "win". I asked him what is there to be won. He replied "the Europeans will all be killed" . I asked him how can that stop other Europeans from coming in. "No" he said " in three months time after that the coming of all Europeans will be stopped". The only thing required was union.

G.K.Pal alias KrishnaRao told me that he was one of those debarred for two years in the Bandemataram Case.

He told me that Y.J.Sastri alias Jagannath Sastri used to deliver lectures in the villages and that he is now being watched by the Police; for whereever he goes the police follow him in bare dress. He said even if a meeting be secretly held there will be a detective present there. Not only this the Government will set up one's own brother against one in order to find out what is going on secretly. Even when the men composing the meeting are known we cannot be sure now-a-days of having kept our secret and therefore, he thought there is no use of private meetings. Then the topic charged to the recent prosecutions in Madras, Bombay and Bezwada. The party attributed these prosecutions to prevent them for delivering lectures at the ensuing pushkaram festival. Then G.K.pal read a letter published in Bandemataram written by a Gordon Highlander stating that the gordon Highlanders will

massacre every Bengalee they met with if a hair of Mr. Norton's Lead were touched and they said that a suitable reply must be published. G.K.Pal said Mr. Norton should be stabbed. Autholi Narasimhan explained that religion is not opposed to Politics and supported Khudiram Boses actions in throwing the Bomb.

Speaking of the Bomb affair Autholi Narasimhan said that in Friday the 17th the Collector Mr. Ashe got an onymous letter that a bomb will be ~~though~~ thrown at him that night and that it was posted for Cocanada Town and they all laughed. G.K.Pal said "Oh no Mr. Ashe won't be present at Rajamundry for the Pushkaram festival" Jagainah Sastri said the Government are inspecting all chemistry graduates with manufactures bombs There is one Japan ~~refined~~ returned student at Rajahmundry Vakanavankayya. who knows about bomb - making. I disbe~~haved~~lieved this. Jagannah Sastri said the Government are suspecting the Kistna and the Godavari District people. They think bombs are manufactured here. At the time G.K.Pal asked Ramakrishniah whether he heard that Anaparti Gopal Rao was manufacturing bomb. He replied in the negative. He said that somebody told him so; and that he too did not believe it.

Many of these Karnams have strong swadesi feelings though not any ill-feeling towards the British Government. The brahmins of Amalapore take deep interest in matters swadeshi and wish to know all about current politics.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT NO.5.

R.W.D. Ashe Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector and Dt. Magistrate,
Godavari.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following report about seditious preachings in the Rajahmundry Taluk.

There is more Swadesi feeling in the Rajahmundry Town than in any of the places visited by me in the Delta Taluks I have collected some reliable information from some students that the students of the Rajahmundry College who were prohibited from taking part in political discussions are privately meeting whenever necessity arises such as for the raising of a relief fund for the defence of Aravindo Ghosh or for the starting of National Volunteers for the Pushkoram festival and etc. They have given up periodical meetings which used to be regularly held last year. A number of students go to the Virasalingam Library and there decide as to what they should do and then sent out subscription list etc. and carry business. They have decided to stone to death any student who will give information to the College Authorities and thus turn a traitor.

To my question whether the Vakils of Rajahmundry are not giving the support that they ought to the swadesi enterprise of the students one student of the Rajahmundry college replied "no sir, almost all the vakils of this place are the "ringleaders" but when occasion comes they will fly away." I had information that some students meet in their own houses in turns but the whole thing is a secret, no notices are circulated but these meetings are arranged orally. So much for the student.

The merchants of Rajahmundry are unlike many others of their class in other taluks, all swadesi at heart. For the past 4 months they closed their shops on Amavasya days and met in the Santha Chattram to discuss about matters of general interest.

The people are said to the very much afraid of the present Collector Mr. Scott who it xx is said is a very strict.Officer unlike his predecessor. To my mind these appears to me a marked change in the attitude of the peoples of Bandar, from what I was able to observe of them a year ago.

There is a rumour that the present collector is not so good as the former one for the following reasons:-

1. It appears the new collector asked one of his clerks as to why he was wearing swadeshi cloths while he was drawing salary from a Videshi Government.

2. He refused to do Deputy Collector Panditha Nageswara Rao Bantulu and unsaddelling the Deputy Collector's horse which was left in the compound of the collector's Banglow and drove the animal away . Then went to the Deputy Collector whom he left behind in the Bangalow and asked him to get away.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

35. C.I.D. REPORT ON THE TAMPERING WITH THE WARDERS OF TRICHY CENTRAL JAIL BY SEDITION PRISONERS.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No.4. Page 67-73.

CENTRAL JAIL.

~~I am~~ There has been much unrest ~~him~~ here since the arrival of the sedition convict, Subramania Siva. The superintendent tells me that not only are the convicts inclined to be ~~xix~~ insolent, but that also the warders are not to be trusted.

Information war received by Mr. ~~Subrxxx~~ Subiah that a better war smuggled into siva saying that convict Gurunatha Iyer was coming to the Jail.

The next day the latter arrived suddenly in charge of an escort, with no previous intimation. The letter was never found probably Siva Swallowed it.

I have been at the Jail several times of later and have noticed whxat Mr. Subiah says. There warders I understand live outside the Jail and there in Trichy Town.

In order to impose to ensure proper searching of these men and visitors to the Jail and after consultation with this Dt. Magistrate and Mr. Subhiah, I have detailed vergeant speak in on special duty to the Jail to supervise the vigorous search of all warders and others entering and leaving the Jail.

I think there can be no doubt whatever that the native staffs in the different Jails have been tampered with wholesale.

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Ootacamund,

19, September 1908.

Dear Mr. Souter,

On receiving you confidential D.O. of the 16th instant I communicated with shubrick and enclose his reply for perusal and return. Therefore to a convict who was done to death a little time ago. This case is now the subject of further enquiry and the details will doubtless be reported to Government on due course.

There is no doubt that these dedition prisoners are causing an immense amount of trouble and money is flowing freely to the demoralization of our subordinate establishments. The worst of it is that transfer the prisoners where one may, the relatives and friends seem to follow them up and negotiations begin a fresh in the new jails to which they go. I am sorry to add that even jailors are not able suspicion as you will see from Shubrick's letter and I only wish we could catch some of them, but they are very wary individuals and the fact that they are of European descent does not seem to make much difference. Tailor Dealleder is suspected, but nothing more, and I shall see if a transfer can be arranged for him. Some rule ought to be found prohibiting outsiders from coming on jail premises without permission. This I shall see to. As negotiations can however be conducted beyond jail premises, the measure can only be of partial benefit. Though I shall be always pleased to get any information or suggestions from outside that are likely to be of use, I fear that interference, no matter how well intended from police affairs and the like in apt to lead to a weakening of the jail superintendent's influence and his staff and over the prisoners. This would be fatal. Subrick is on the spot and visit the jail daily. He should know how things are going if anybody does and if he wants assistance from the Police, he is not, I should say, above

making his requirements known. I do not think that the deputation of sergeant Meabin to institute a vigorous search of people passing through the gate will result in anything of importance being found; His presence will serve to put warders and the like on their guard but it is a mistake to think that everything found inside a jail that ought not to be there must necessarily have gone in by the gate.

Yours sincerely.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

36. EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF SEDITIOUS EVENTS OF 1907 BY C.I.D.

REFERENCE:-G.I.D. Report File No.4. Page 76-95.

The following is a list of seditious events occurred in the madras Presidency in 1907 which is extracted from the diary of events compiled by the Director of criminal intelligence

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31st May 1907 - Godavari - The District Medical Officer Cocanada, struck a youth for shouting Bande Mataram and insulting him, and then dined at the club, which was attacked and wrecked by a mob.

25th July 1907 - Cocanada - The Assistant Superintendent of Police Cocanada, charged a constable of the punitive police with deliberately lungeing at him with a fixed bayonet when he turned out the guard and attributed this to the fact that the constable objected to constant supervision by a European officer Two other constables are charged with abetting. All the accused belong to Vizagapatam.

2nd August 1907 - Madras - At a special of the Senate of the Madras University it was decided to alter the retulations so as to provide for the punishment of students for misconduct in any Government college or hostel by exclusion from any university examination, either permanently or for a specified period, or by deprivation of any university scholarship or endowment held by such person, or by both.

15th August 1907 - Calicut - A recent attempt by some vakils to organise a popular meeting in opposition to the presentation of an address to the Governor of Madras was a complete failure.

26th August 1907 - Cocanada (Madras - The three constables of the Cocanada punitive police charged with attempting ~~xxxxxxx~~ to murder Mr. Atkinson, their superior officer, have been acquitted.

Eleven accused in the first batch of rioters charged with the recent wrecking of the Club were convicted and sentenced to periods of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 18 months to two years with fines from ₨ 50 to ₨ 500. A.L.Narasimha Rao, B.A., Secretary, National (Swadeshi) Warehouse, who was alleged to be the ringleader, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ₨ 500 fine. All the accused except two were in addition required to give bonds to keep the peace for three years.

27th August 1907 - Cocanada (Madras) - Judgment was delivered in the civil suit against Major Kemp I.M.S. and the court awarded the boy who was assaulted ₨100. The injuries were held to be somewhat serious but the damages were reduced on account of the provocation given. An appeal has been lodged.

1st September 1907 - Madras - There was a disturbance on August 30th at the Senate House where the Educational Exhibition was being held. A mob of students threw stones at the windows. One student was arrested. A rescue was attempted and another arrest was made. The crowd followed the police to the police station and attempted an attack on it and three men said to be swadeshi preacheers, were arrested. All five accused were brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate next day. He adjourned the case till september 2nd allowing bail.

1st September 1907 - Rajamundry - Inspector Bell in charge of the reserve police was deliberately shot by one of his own constables called Basavayya who then shot himself. Mr. Bell died on 3rd September.

2nd September 1907 - Rajamundry (Madras) - At the funeral of the constable who shot Inspector Bell there was an unseemly demonstration. Its expenses were met by subscription A band was provided and the palanquin conveying the body was covered with flags and other decorations. As the procession passed Mr. Bell's house the crowd became noisy and the music and shouting increased. Ahalt was made opposite the police station and the crowd grew and became more disorderely until dispersed by the joint magistrate.

2nd September 1907 - Cocanada (Madras) - Of seven persons accused in connection with the riotous attack on the club three have been acquitted and the remaining four sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonemnt and a fine of R 40 each, and in addition bound over for three years.

3rd September 1907 - Madras. - The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted a student named Nataswami Pillai charged with assaulting the police in the recent disturbance at the Senate House and fined him R25 and called upon his father to furnish the security in Rs 50 with 2 securities in Rs 25 each for 1 yr. ~~each for one year~~.

Balawi Rao the student charged with having assaulted Miss Chase outside the Senate House on the same occasion has been discharged.

8th September 1907 - Madras - The Chief Presidency Magistrate on September 4th Fined Jumbanatha Aiyar R10 for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty in the recent disturbance at the Senate House.

13th September 1907 - Cocanada (Madras) - Of the fourth batch of accused in the recent riot cases the Head Assistant Magistrate acquitted two and sentenced two named Segireddi Sanyasi and Najireddi Appadu to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R40 or in a default a further period of three months rigorous imprisonment each and a third named Kowtha Ramakrishnaya to rigorous imprisonemnt for the same period and a fine of R150 or in default six months' additional imprisonment.

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14th September 1907 - Madras - A swadeshi procession marched from the Moore Market to the beach and a crowd of 1,500 collected at the meeting which was held there. Seditious speeches were delivered. (1)

17th September 1907 - London - The Canadian Government is taking steps to protect the 400 Hindus who were driven from Bellingham, State of Washington, United States of America and are taking shelter across the border in Canada. Sir W. Laurier, in reply to a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver who asked permission to shelter the 900 Hindus recently landed from the steamer Monteagle in the in the drill-hall, said he was glad to hear that they were not paupers and that he was sending a special officer to investigate.

17th September 1907 - Madras - A large procession took place in which there were over 1,000 people mostly artizans and bazarmen, who hooted Europeans and shouted Bande Mataram. Afterwards a meeting was held at which speeches protesting against the imprisonment of B.C.Pal. were made. (2)

23rd September 1907 - Madras - G.Subramania Aiyar addressed a Swadeshi meeting of 3,000 railway workmen near perambore workshops. (3)

14th October 1907 Rajamundry(Madras) The sessions judge delivered judgment on October 11th in the appeals lodged by the 1st and 4th batches of persons convicted in therecent Cocanada riot cases. Three persons were acquitted including A.L.Narasinga Rao, B.A., Manager of the Swadeshi stores who had been sentenced to undergo the longest term. The other appeals were dismissed.

In the appeals of the 2nd and 3rd batches two persons were acquitted and three appeals were dismissed.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

37. C.I.D. REPORT ON THE DEPARTURE OF BHARATI FOR PONDICHERRY FEARING ARREST.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 4. Page 98.

Extract from the S.B.report dated 7-9-08 from Mr. T.Venkoba Acting Supdt. of Police. Coimbatore.

With reference to the outbreak in the Central Jail at Coimbatore the Constable put on to watch the ex-convicts and bad characters, questioned some of the convicts released from day to day as to the real cause of the outbreak and learnt from ex-convict No.1573 Saiyid Kutti, a Moplah of Ponneri Taluk ex-convict No. 384 Mada Valyan of Kanyambatti of Avanashi Division and ex-convict No. 358 Karuppa Chuckli of Poothampatti of Annur Station that the outbreak on the 23rd ultimo was a premeditated one and that Chidambaram Pillai of Tuticorin who is kept in Block No. 10, in a line with Block No. 6. the convicts of which as also those of Block No. 7 were mainly responsible for the last outbreak is at the bottom of it. The constable also learnt from them that it is being talked of seriously among the convicts of blocks Nos. 6.7.&8, where habituals are kept to have another outbreak on some day between the 10th and 13th instant or any other day fixed by Chidambaram Pillai.

The Superintendent of the Central Jail has been informed of the above and he was requested to be on the lookout.

C.I.D. An officer of this department reports that the individual who is the proprietor of the Indian Printing Agency Broadway, and who is believed to the real owner of the Tamil paper "India" and C.Subramania Bharati have left Madras for Pondicherry fearing arrest and prosecution and that they do not propose to return for some time.

S.N.Tirumalachari (Para 1302(a) Current.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

38. "INDIA" ON THE CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION IN MADRAS.

Reference:- C.I.D. Report File No. 4 Page 110-113.

The following extracts are taken from "India" a national periodical published from London by the Indian patriots. These two extracts deal with the trial of seditious cases in the Madras presidency in which Sri G.Subramania iyer and Sri V.O. Chidambaram Pillai were involved.

THE CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

A catalogue of "Sedition" cases.

Activity of the Madras Government.

In last week's issue we gave particulars of the case instituted by the Madras Government against Ethiraj Surendranath Arya who has been condemned to five years' transporation for delivering speeches judged to be seditious. Below we give details of the arrest of Mr. G.Subramania Iyer, the charges against whom have been dropped, on account, presumably of the representations made w with respect to his health. The Governor of Madras, it will be noted is following in the steps of Sir George Clarke and Sir John Hewett (both of whom, by the way, have hitherto been regarded as statesmanlike and sympathetic, and judging by the reports to hand by last mail, he is improving on the example of his colleagues in Bombay and the United Provinces. For some weeks past a case has been proceeding against two young men, G.Harisarvothama Rao and Bodi Narayan Rao, proprietor and editor of "S- "Swaraj", a small Telugu sheet which had an insignificant circulation and has now ceased publication. The accused apologised to the Government and a petition was submitted wherein many of their fellow townsmen prayed that the apology might be accepted and undertook to be responsible for the good conduct of the two youths. No reply was given by the Madras Government and the trial is proceeding.

On August 21, the day of Mr. G.Subramania Iyer's arrest, Mr. M.Srinivasa Iyerngar, editor of the Tamil weekly "India" was apprehended on a warrant under Sections 124A and 153A Indian Penal Code. There were three charges against him in respect of articles published in March April and May. The case is proceeding.

Mr. SUBRAMANIA IYER'S CASES

Mr. G.Subramania Iyer was arrested at Courtallam, and on the same day his house at Triplicane was searched in the presence of his son. Popular demonstrations occurred at the railways stations during the journey to Madras where he arrived on the morning of Sunday, August 22. The Chief Presidency Magistrate declined to receive an application for bail, which was accompanied by a medical certificate and remanded him until september 5. Mr. Subramania Iyer was then taken to the penitentiary, but the jail authorities refused to admit him because it was sunday. He was there fore kept in the Court lock up.

On Monday morning Mr. T.Ranga Chariar renewed the application for bail. He filed affidavits from several well-known Madras citizens testifying to Mr. Subramania Iyer's public services, and pointed out that the accused's paper had been acknowledged in the "Times" to be one of the most loyal papers in India. Mr. Subramania's career had been altogether honourable, and such a one as few men could look back upon. His arrest had been the first intimation that the Government was displeased with his writings. The Crown Prosecutor opposed the application and with regard to the health of the accused, said that the jail superintendent was a medical officer, and consequently that while in custody the accused would have the advantage of medical treatment. The Magistrate said he was not satisfied that he had any discretion in the matter. Bail, therefore, was refused. The accused was detained the lock-up on Mr. Ranga Chariar undertaking to move the High Court without delay.

The application to the High Court was made on August 26 in a crowded Court before the Chief Justice. Mr. Ranga Chariar read out the translations of the offending articles and explained

explained that they in several cases had been written to confute statements made in the English and Anglo-Indian Press. Dealing with the accused's career, he said that Mr. Subramania had spent thirty years of public life in Madras, and had gained the confidence and respect of both English and Indians. He was 55 years of age, and was certified to be suffering from an incurable disease.

The Chief Justice refused bail, remarking that the accused health would doubtless receive due consideration.

A Typical Affidavit.

The articles in respect of which Mr. G.Subramania Iyer was charged appeared in the "Swadesa Mitran" between February and June of this year. There were three separate cases. We quote the text of the charge in the first case, which is typical of the rest:-

I, S.SBhavanandum Pillay, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Department, Madras City, under the direction of the Government of Madras do hereby make complaint as follows:-
That the accused G.Subramania Iyer is the editor printer, proprietor, and publisher of a Tamil newspaper published daily in Madras and called the "Swdesa Mitram".

That the said newspaper issued under dates April 9, 1908 May 20, 1908, and June 6, 1908, contained three articles entitled respectively "Troubles caused by the Forest Department "One meal in two days", and "Ignorance of Englishmen".

That the accused by the words employed in such articles brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards his Majesty or the Government established by Law in British India, and hereby committeed an offence punishable under section 124A of the I.P.C.

I therefore pray the Court may be pleased to issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused and also warrants to enable a search to be made of the premises wherein the said nespaper

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is printed and published in Georgetown the permanent residence of the accused and the temporary residence of the accused at Courtallam, Tinnevelly District.

The following are translations of the offending articles:-

On April 9 the paper said:-

"Certain agriculturists in the District of Salem ha[illegible] sent a long petition complaining of the hardships caused to them by the Forest Rules. They say that of the two hills - the Shevaroys reserved and the Arunatha near the Oothangarai Taluq- the former was reserved long ago, while the latter was left free for the use of the public and that as the Forest Department is now thinking of reserving the latter also, they will find it ~~di~~- difficult to feed their cattle and this will affect their cultivation. But countless petitions on the subject have gone to the Government till now, and not one has been acted upon. The policy of the British Government seems to resemble the custom of certain ancient princes of the jungles , who gave presents to those that sought such from them and sent robbers after them to loot them on their way home. Thus the British Government squeezes out as and much as possible from their subjects leaving only their life and when even that goes out, it starts a famine fund and famine works and says to the people, "See how we conduct our famine relief works on the most modern scientific principles"

In the issue of May 20 the following was published:-

Mr. Keir Hardie, while speaking at Arbroath, stated that many of the poor people in India have a meal only once in two days. If this is true, is it not the duty of the Government to enquire into this? But, somehow, the Government does not admit that the Indians are suffering, though it recognises the Government does not admit that it is the British Rule which is the cause of it, but says that it is the result of the people unnecessarly wasting the money on occasions and refraining from taking to new ways of earning. It is not strange that the Government expresses itself thus; for it has wantonly despoiled our people of all their means of living and will it now admit

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its own misdeeds? The annual income of an agriculturist in India is only Rs20. while the amount spent by each man in England on wine alone is Rs. 60 a year ! That is the Indian raiyat does not earn even one anna a day, and with this hew can he have two meals a day? Even granting that he has, is eating the only item of expenditure for a poor labourer? Has he not to provide clothes fro for himself and his people? Has he not to educate his children and also does he not require money for occasional expenditure? So, practically with this one anna, he can have only one meal for two days and if he is to fast like this how can he wonk long to earn his living? But how can the foreigners who are rolling in wealth realise the poverty and sufferings of the Indians? Their only aim is to be robbing India of her wealth till she has lost her last pie, and the British Government is also conducted only on this principle. British Government is also conducted only on this principle. Mr. Keir Hardie said that India is maintaining 8,000 Englishmen. But the fact is that she is practically maintaining all the five crores of men in England; for beyond those in the service of Government many are those that take away lakhs of money from the country by means of trade, and they do not stop with thys taking away all the wealth of the country. They beat us, kill us, treat us most insolently and even prejudice the Government against us. It is not justice alone, but equality and liberty too that the people require.

The following appeared in the issue of June 6:-

The London "Spectator", commenting on the recent outrages in Bengal says:-- "When the indians come out to have a free fight to put an end to the British Government the British also may begin to use their maxim guns openly but till then they must continue to rule the country with sympathy and justice," This implies that the British Government has till now been conducted with sympathy and justice. We should like to make two remarks in connexion with this statement. First of all it is a lie

to state that sympathy and justice form the basis of the British Administration. Secondly, even granting that it is so, sympathy and justice alone will not do to render an administration efficient; equality of treatment is also necessary. We do not want sympathy for even a dog is treated by its master with sympathy and the Indians are not to so low as to be content with it. We do want justice, and we want equality of treatment and liberty of speech and action also.

The Career of the "Suspect.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that Mr. G.Subramania was one of the founders of the "Hindu" a paper which under his long and distinguished editorship attained a position unsurpassed by any other Indian paper. Since 1898 he has been proprietor and editor of the "Swadesa Mitran". He was among the founders also of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association; was a member for nine years of the Madras Municipality, and might, had he cared for the honour, have been elected to the Legislative Council. He had been associated with the National Congress from the beginning, and, in fact was the mover of the first resolution at the very first assembly. He presided over the Madras Provincial Conference in 1906. In 1897 he visited England to give evidence before the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure, a subject on which he is an acknowledged authority. After the break-up of the Congress at Surat he was one of the first to condemn the action of the extreme section and to join the Convention of the constitutional party - from which it would appear that the Government is deprived even of the excuse of suspecting him of sympathy with Mr. Tilak. Except on the assumption that the Government of Madras has persuaded itself that the times demanded a demonstration of hostility against all political criticism and activity, it is difficult to explain the institution of criminal proceedings against a publicist of the standing of Mr. G.Subramania Iyer.

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THE TINNEVELLY SEDITION TRIAL.

AMAZING SUMMING-UP BY THE JUDGE...

The trial in "Alice" has hitherto stood unchallenged as an exhibition of jducial eccentricity. But Mr. Pinhey, late Special Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, and now officiating as a Justice of the Madras High Court, has come forward to show that his truth can be a great deal stranger than "Lewis Carroll's fiction. A perusal of the following will show the manner in which he has achieved his end. To the comments we have ventrured to make in our leading columns, it is necessary that one word should be added. The italics are our own; and we have no apology to offer for them.

At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel on both sides in the second sedition case against Chidambaram Pillai, Mr. Pinhey the Special Sessions Judge, summed up the case to the Assessors. He observed that it was difficult for a judge to withhold expressing his opinion in summing up a case. He would not say much about the evidence but would explain the law bearing on the case and ma make a few comments on the evidence. In this country people would not make a distinction between official and non-official Europeans. The non-official European was the white man and so was the official. The non-official was a kinsman of the official. This was the view which the ordinary populace took. If the speeches were intended to create a feeling between Europeans and the people of the country, it followied as a matter of necessary consequence that the speech must have been intended to cause hatred or contempt between the two classes. The present case was a very simple one in reality, although it had taken many days in hearing. The issues, which were very simple, were first whether the words attributed to the accused were really uttered by him, and secondly, if those words were used by him, did they fall within the definition of sedition under Section 124A and whether they promoted hatred or contempt between different classes of his Majesty's subjects under Section 153A.

In considering the first question as to whether those words were used by the accused they must consider the circumstances under which the speech was said to have been made. Accused admitted he went to the Mantapam and made a speech on March 9, 1908,. They knew the previous history. There were a number of speeches, whether seditious or not, with which they were not concerned at present delivered in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. The Coral Mill hands had been induced to strike work. The District Magistrate went down there and public speaking was stopped and the order was subsequently cancelled. A procession was next announced in honour of B.C.Pal for March 9, 1908, and the District Magistrate thought that it was time to interfere as there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace, and he caused proceedings to be instituted against accused and two other men which had the effect of taking him away from Tuticorin on March 9, 1908, so that the procession could not be held. On the 9th the accused and his companions came here and appeared before the District Magistrate. Now, it appeared that another precession had also been arranged in honour of B.C.Pal in Tinnevelly and it appeared from the notice Ex.N. Printed in this issued - that this procession was to take place on March 14, 1908, that was to say while those men were in Tinnevelly And it was with the speech of March 9.1908, delivered at the Tai-poosa Mantapam, after the procession had reached that spot, that they were now concerned. Even the defence Vakil admitted that his client's conduct in going to that meeting was not beyond reproach. The accused it appeared, laboured from a sort of disease which compelled him to speak on that occasion.

The Judge then dealt with that part of the case for the defence which related to the police motes of the incriminating speeches. If they believe that these notes were genuine, and that they fairly represented what the speaker said, the next qeustion was whether the words fell within either of the sections.

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Proceeding he read the Sections and the explanations, and said that for instance if they disapproved of the Newx Press Bill they would call a meeting of the educated people of Tinnevelly discuss it in their room get a round robin and have it signed by those who disapproved it, and send it to their local member of Council to have their grievance redressed. They could criticise the Government to their heart's content, but they must not excite or attempt to exceite feelings of hatred or discontent or disaffecti among the people. So that the only question was the intention of the speaker or writer, whoever he might be when he spoke or wrote

He (the Judge) would like to tell them that if a man actually made a speech and excited hatred contempt or disaffection he committeed an offence whether he intended to do so or not. On the other hand if they intended to excite feelings of hatr ed contemp or disaffection by their language, it did not matter in either case the offence was complete. So that in making speeches one should be very cautions in these respects. Before His Honour would read to them the actual speech with which the accused was charged he would tell them that in England political speeches were common. Political speeches in this country were a novelty to him. Therre was no lawful occasion as for as His Honour could see for any man in this country to make a political speech. People in England had votes. In England a political speaker made public speeches because the chances were that he was addressing his constituents to secure their votes. There fore a speaker in England might say that he was persuading his audience to exercise their constitutional power in his favour at some future time. There was no such thing as that in this country. The masses of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin had no votes. For instance, if they objected to the new Press Bill and wanted to get its provisions altered they could not get it altered by addressing a mob in the Tinnevelly river bed. Therefore the chances were that when a speaker addressed an audience consisting of a mob in that country he would be doing it only to persuade the crowd to exercise their physical power as human beings, and that was a dangerous thing.

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The Judge then read the speech of accused on March 9, 1908, without any parenthetical remarks, and asked them to judge whether they fell within both or either of the Sections.

His Honour then told the Assessors that their task had been very much lightened by the fact that Mr. Sadagopa Charriar stated that assuming the words attributed to the accused were used they were not seditious, and that the act of accused fell under explanation 3 to sec. 124 claimed that his client was an ardent apostle of industrial regeneration of the country, and that he was interested in Dharma Sangham (a weaving factory). He was also an important person in connexion with the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company which was started about two years ago chiefly by his own endeavours. There was something to be said on his behalf in this matter. It would appear that accused was a practical man concerned with industrial matters. But the question they should ask themselves was: Do you think that his reference to industry and his doctrine of industrial regeneration was the end or only a means to an end?

The question was whether he was trying to get the Government of this country upset and then have a native Government or was he using industrial regeneration as a cloak, or was he honestly working as he had stated in court for industrial regeneration. Both sides filed a number of speeches made by accused both at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin in order to enable them to decide this question. The case for the prosecution was that all this talk of industrial regeneration was a mere blind, that his object was not to restore the industries of this country but to turn the white men out. On the other hand, Mr. P.V.M Sadagopa Charriar's assertion was that accused was an innocent man, that he was concerned with industrial regeneration that Swadeshism was his ideal and that he was a practical man who preached about the development of Indian industries. His Honour again read the speech of accused and asked them to consider whether those words were uttered by a man genuinely interested in the industries of the country,

or was he aiming at disestablishing the English Government.) Even supposing that he was merely an apostle of industrial regeneration, as his Counsel alleged, did they think that he had exceeded the license allowed him in this Section and whether his observations were honest, genuine criticism of the administration of the country or did they think that they went beyond that and tended to excite hatred of that Government or contempt or disaffection.

Mr. Powell said that the meeting called for in honour of a persons convicted of sedition was not so strictly a seditious act. Let them consider the words of the Section ("~~Whatex~~ 'Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or visible representations or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into contempt, etc.,) and see whether a meeting called for in honour of a person convicted of sedition would escape these words. What object on earth could people have to hold meetings of this kind in honour of a man like B.C.Pal unless it be to show their contempt to the Government which procsecuted this man? What object could he have if he held out as an example to be followed, a man of this type? What object could there be in calling together a large meeting unless it be to invite people to follow this noble example preach sedition and be convicted and thus deserve their honour or respect? Was that not attempting to bring the Government into contempt, if not into hatred? Was it not to excite disaffection to the established Government? They should see what a dangerous thing it was to hold a procession in honour of this man.

They were told by Mr. Sadagopa Charriar what the High Court of Calcutta meant by the word "Swaraj". His Honour was not going to discuss that decision and whether it was right or wrong. All he would say was that they must not believe that because the Calcutta High Court held in a particular instance that the

word "Swaraj" did not mean anything bad, therefore, it could be used always with impunity. In that case the word was interpreted as meaning self-government. They should remember that the speaker, here was addressing a large mob of people in the river bed, where it was announced that about 600 people would be fed. So that they would see that a good many of the audience were those who expected a free dinner. When the word "Swaraj" was uttered to people like these, what impression did they suppose it conveyed? Did they think that it meant to them self-government? Was there any word in an Oriental language equivalent to our word "Government"? It might be that educated men like Mr. Sadagopa Chariar and Mr. Gokhale knew what government meant. What did the coolie understand by government? An ordinary Indian would understand ~~by government~~ what Raj meant. It did not convey any idea regarding a constitutional free government. It meant the Raja, and the ordinary man would think that the Government of the British Circar would go away and that they were going to have their own Raja. He (the judge) would therefore appeal to them as men of common sense, and say whether that was not how an uneducated man on the Tambaaparani river bed would understand by "Swaraj". Did they think that he would have an idea of constitutional government elected by votes of the people or anything of the sort? When, therefore, the word "Swaraj" was used they had to consider how the people who heard it would understand it. So much about "Swaraj".

As regards boycotting his Honour said they might talk of boycotting foreign trade, but when they talked of this to an audience of this description he had indicated, it was not at all likely that they would understand the speaker's exact meaning and they would stick up to the precise doctrine that was preached. In some of the lectures the boycott extended not only to articles ~~but also to boycott extended not only to articles~~ but also to boycott Government. For instance the village munsiffs and

Karnams were asked to boycott Government, and people were asked to go back to their own Panchayat system. In one sense accused advocated the boycotting of British Courts. Was he not treading rather very near the danger point under Section 1 24A. What did boycotting British Court mean except showing contempt to constitutional government? This idea was not consistent with idea of supporting Government.

To recapitulate what had been said above, Mr. Sadagopa Charriar said that this client was an apostle of industrial regeneration, and the Public Prosecutor's case was that under the garb of industrial regeneration he was really aiming at the disruption of the constitutional government, and it was for them to consider and say whether they thought that this speech assuming it was a genuine one fell within the one Section or the other. Even if they thought that the accused was genuine apostle of industrial regeneration, they must consider whether he had not exceeded the limits allowed to him by law. The Assessors must cast off all things they had heard outside the Court and confine themselves to the evidence adduced in Court. It was no doubt a difficult matter. They must sink all personal considerations or race prejudice. They must try and bring their ordinary common sense as honest gentlemen to bear on the facts before them. They must set aside fear or favour, and give him their opinion.

In connexion with the foregoing it may be noted that the Sessions Judge at Tinnevelly has concluded the trial of the second batch of the accused in connexion with the riots which took place in March last as the result of chidambaram Pillai's arrest, and has sentenced eighteen of the prisoner's to five years' rigorous imprisonment in one case adding a fine of 500 rupees. Four of the accused were acquitted in consideration of their youth.

Altogether this Judge has now sentenced fifty-five prisoners for the part which they took in the disturbances, forty-three

to ~~five~~ five years' rigorous imprisonment, two others to a similar temm with fines added to the penalty and another, Loganatha Iyer, the ringleader, to seven years' transportation. In passing sentence the Judge expressed the hope that this punishment might deter the present generation of Tinnevellians at any rate, from indulging in similar outbursts in the future.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

39. C.I.D. REPORT ON AN ALLEGED BENGALI SANYASI.

REFERENCE:-C.I.E. Report File No.4 - page 119-125.

A SHORT NOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

During the days of the Swadesi movement, Bengal was the spherehead of terrorist activities in India. Bengalies wondered about the whole of India visiting other provinces and spreading sedition among non-Bengalis and instigating them to engage themselves in all kinds of anti-government activities. Usually visited other regions in the garb of Sanyasis to escape the strict vigilance of the police. In the Madras Presidency also they paid secret visits to different places from Godavari district in the north to the Tinnevelly district in the south. The C.I.D. officials were therefore having a watchful eye on all Bengalis who came to the Province, closely following them and getting all possible information about them. In this report a C.I.D. officer accompanied a Bengal Sanyasi called Budhhananda about whom the C.I.D. could not get any adequate information became all his activities and movements were mysterious. Hemce the C.I.D. was contended to report "He is a man of most ambiguous character, travelling with an evil and secret motive."

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC.? ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

40. C.I.D. REPORT ABOUT A LOYALIST MEETING OF THE TIYYAS.

REFERENCE:-Sxa C.I.D. Report File No. 4 page 126.

From the Criminal Investigation Department, Dated 21st Sept. 1908.

Copy of a report of a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector about a loyalist meeting to be held by the Tiyyars and what about which appeared in the "Kerala Patrika" of the 12th instant submitted.

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Copy of a breef report made by a C.I.D. Sub-Inspector.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of the notice, signed by Messrs. O.Krishnan B.A.B.L., C.Krishnan B.A.B.L., and 34 others inviting the Tiyyans of Malabar to attend the loyalist meeting to be held at Calciut on the 23rd instant. A translation of the same is also submitted.

Translation of Notice referred to in the attached report.

NOTICE.

Some men in Bengal speaking against the British Government who saved our country from anarchy and dangerous oppressions governed it with law and justice for about 150 years without any distinction of caste or religion introduced innumerable reforms which our forfatkhers could never have dreamt of at any time and gave liberty and higher education to the people, began to cry out of their selfishmess that the ruling of the country will not be carried out with justice unless they obtain Swaraj. The echo of the cry has spread from the Himalayas to Seetoc as a result of which in human murders and riots have taken place in different parts Government have begun to lose their confidence in the people and millions of loyalists have become perplexed at it. All those who have loyalty and love of society at their hearts are bound to gratefully work to prevent in their country

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the spreading of this poisonous flame, orginated from above. As it is necessary to speak loud (condemn) of our community's hatred and displeasure towards such seditious speeches and disloyal actions so that the cry of the Anarchists may be sunk deep it has been arranged to hold a public meeting at the Jupilee Town Hall, Calicut, on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Kallingal Karichan Moopan Avl., All the loyal Tiyyans of different parts of this district are invited to attend this meeting.

Calicut

11.9.08.

Signed 36 persons.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

@1. EXTRACTS FROM SEDITIOUS CANARESE PAMPHLETS OF A HINDU SANYASI.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report file No. 4. page 130-175.

A SHORT NOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

One hindu Sanyasi by name Swami Madhavanand wrote six pamphlets in canarese. The intention of the writer it was declared was to controvert the tenets of the christian religion by arguments similar to those employed by other religious preaches. However in the xxx eyes of the Government they were highly seditious and in the native of inciting class hatred, on account of its attacks on Christian missionaries. The following passages one ome some important portions excuted from all the six pamphlets. The titles of the pamphlets are as follows. (1) Tambulam to the missionaries. (2) Satan himself was the testes christ. (3) Bread Prayer (4) The Bible and the misdeeds of the Christians (5) The Christian hypocritical teaches (6) Jehava the God of Christians is is not the creator.

The Title of the first pamphlet is Tambula (betal to chew) to the Missionaries. This in Hindu Society indicates that the host wishes to bid farewell to his guest. There is frequent punning upon words e.g. Europeans are called Arupees (ugly) and Bible is written to mean "strength of mouth? The missionaries are told that Christianity cannot be a universal religion that the christian have no authority from the Bible to propagate their relgion among the non-christian people and that the few good principle in their is religion were copied from the religion ofthe Aryons (Indians) They xxx are told that they have no business in this country and every paragraph is concluded with a request to them to quit the country immediately and reform their own people at home.

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You have entered Aryavartha as you are devoid of spiritual knowledge and are immersed in darkness and prompted by a desire for wordly pleasures. As you are more absorbed in your wordly affairs than in your spiritual welfare various countries in various manners have xxxx regarded you as lovers of bloodshed. Indians are convinced that you are political spies. Therefore you are again offxered Tambul. We have to bid you good bye in peace. Lose no time the railway train is waiting for you and the streamer is expecting you!

Title of the pamphlet Satan himself was the tester Christ. Objectionable passages:-- Pages 1 and 2 In Aryavartha (India) there are established European Government and Missionary schools. Even the pupils in the Ex Native States have to receive certificates (of proficiency) from foreign Christian examiners. These have made rules regarding the ages at which evaucation is to commence to and to end and the age at which the pupils are to be examined. The candidate for examination has to undergo the examination in prescribed subjects. He has to pay fees monthly for his education and also fees for the examination. When all this grand display is over he receives salary from the Government for which he has to gird a cloth round his waist (humble himself) and flatter and bow his waist and solute, and forget his country, his religious duties, his nation, his morality, his self respect his independence and in fact forget the very word self and believe that everything is foreign. The least defect (crookoness) observed in him on any offence given by any other native subjects him to such abusive terms as half educatied fool seditionist enemy 'slave' 'outcaste' and ---- All these are the certificates he gets. But if he acts as stated above and satisfies the foreigners now and then with is drink out the expense of a little money he gets the titles of G.C.S.I., C.S.I., and - - - If these titles

are to be preserved to him unimpaired he has to make annual presents too. These are all rules made for the men who are the inhabitants of Aryavartha.

Title of Pamphlet No.3. Bread prayer.

Objectionable passages.

Pages 1 & 2. The character action and disposition of Englishmen are extremely wondrous and regrettable. Their prayer to god is in accordance therewith. From the experience gained till now it appears that for the propagation of the Keram (Christian) religion army, Police weapons, fraud wealth, deception, robbery court famine bread, cloth, woman, gold, land, & etc., are very essential. Liquor is holy water to them. To denounce drinking rouses the anger of the Teringhi government as is apparent from the dreadful events in some parts of the Bombay Presidency.

Page 2 & 3. The missionaries have come to India from a distance of 5,000 miles, not for the moraland is material advancement of the Indians but for the gratification of their own several and other appetites (obsenely expressed). It has become well known that in Bengal they were ready to carry on trade in the cloth and salt of their country. Owing to the greed of their countrymen for greatness the products of this country such as fruits, flowers, corn, plants, minerals, are not available to the natives, hence the latter are always in want of employment and are subject to disease, poverty famine, egotism, and internal quarrels, still their greed is not satisfied and in spite of indigistion they pray to god for bread. They do not pray for the starving people but cry for their own belly.

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Title of the Pamphlet No.4. The Bible (strength of mouth) and the misdeeds of the Christians.

Then writing of the story of Lot begetting children by his own daughters thoough the influence of wine the pamphlet says.. "It is no injustice on the part of the authorities in Poona to have convicted 40 or 50 temperance Volunteers and sentenced them to pay fines varying from Rs. 1 to 100 for trying to prevent the drinking of storious wine." "O" people of Karnataka! do ye also likewise (take your own daughters in marriage). Why waste money in marriages? This is economic Science. Those are sinners who have missed seeing the cartoon on the devil dance of drunkards in the Hindu Punch in which the dancing girl of drink is represented as dancing to the drawn of the publican and the violin of the Police".

Page 30. Five or six years ago the newspapers wrote with great respect of Khan the Siddi Chief in Africa, how he embranced christianity but drove away the European merchants and prohibited the drinking of liquor in his dominons. But Johu Bull did not ~~five~~ gore that Khan to death. Now hoever, what can be more wicked then that the Christian paper should encourage going (by the bull) in Poona?

Pages 38 &39. After quoting Deater XXI 10-14 and writing the last sentence thereof namely. "Do not then treat her like a slave" the pamphlet says.- "Compare the conduct of the present Christians and these words of the Bible! Morley thought the Indians his enemies. Fuller said that he had two wives a Hindu and a Muhammadan. But when he abundoned the Hindu wife because she was wicked he had to abandon also his Muhammadan wife and was deposed from authority. When Fuller (fool) could not keep both the wives he could not enjoy power. When going home with his face turned to the west he sold away his Hindu wife to Muhammadan Badmashes. Her sighs have been thecause of the daily increasing the jealousy and hatred of the Christians in good

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authority in India. The Christians who can talk with such abusive tongue are blind to the verses 15-16 of the XXI chap of Denter." If we do not criticise this morality taught in the Bible the European soldiers and police men who violate the honor chastity and purity of our Aryan women would be looked upon as innocent. The Swadeshi agitation in Bengal has brought to light the wickedness (of the Europeans.)

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The title of the pamphlet No.5. is "The Christian an hypocritical teachers'. In this the author tries to prove that the Christians an all hypocrities, they do not follow the precepts laid down in the Bible, that the missionaries have come to this country for commercial exploitation and not with a real desire to propagate their religion and that they are moreover political spies.

The present political situation is very fearful (pages 2-3) The low consicence of the editor of the Vrithanta Patrika does not persuade him to publish the cases of murder of coolies and the killing by kicks and beating with fists committed by the Europeans upon Aryans and mahaomedans. They (The Missionaries) have been encouraging the grave misdeeds committed by the Europeans ever since the Swadeshi agitation and the temperance movement commenced, and making it appear that they themselves are innocent preachers and practisers of temperance. What more evidence do you expect to your own destination O ye Hindus and Mahomedans, of their hypocrisy? They have been taking your children by means of their false teachings violence and false pleadings in court and thus destroying your honour and your families. Page 4. The A.B.Patrika (dated 10-7-1907) publishes that these same missionaries sent the Barisal students to goal and that afterwards they used to go to them (in prison) and taunt and provoke them in the Gaol. Is not this hypocrisy and savegery? The A.B.Patrika (dated 7-6-1901) says that the Christian Government compelled the people of Bengal to commence indigo plantation and when the people refused (Government) threatened that they would outrage the modesty of their (Bengali) women if they did not obey. Were not the missionaries born at that time? Or did they keep quiet because they thought that these misdeeds of the Christians were sanctioned by religion? Are such men fit to teach morality to the Aryans.

Page 6 Though the circulation of obsene pictures has been declared to be indictable every cigarette case contains a naked picture. Christ was completely stripped when nailed to the cross, still it is not hypocrisy to presume to teach morals to the Indians? If the merchants and weavers of Manchester and Liverpool fail to send cloths, have they not to go to the naked country of Christ? That in Madras and Tinnevelly the missionaries used to go to the houses of young girls under the pretext of teaching them, that in the end they kidnapped those girls and that the officials of the Christian Government helped these missionaries in such acts are well-known facts as these facts were published by the Hindu and afterwards copied by the canarese newspapers.

Page 12-13. Christ has said "Thou shalt not kill" But in India Africa Australia and America the Christians have not given up the work of killing the natives. And the Christian judges take the christian offenders to be innocent.

Page 13-14. If a European (ugly) Christian passing by the way is not saluted, he takes offence. If a native enters a railway carriage in which there is a European Christian, it is an offence to the latter. If Christianity is criticised it not offends, but they (the Christians) go to law and become ready to fight. Their choler seems to have been roused by the Swadeshi movement and they are engaged day and night in doing violence on account of the invitation they feel. Is it not hypocrisy on the part of the missionaries to preach to the natives to put up with any treatment that the Christians might give?

Page 15. A missionary at Jabalpur behaved similarly in respect of an orphan girl and ran away. Europeans commit outrages on women in railway carriages. These offenders are not perished even with disappnoval. How then can we take the teachings of the missionaries to be other than hypocrisy?

Page 16.-18R In st. matthew (chap. 5 - 39-41) it is said whosoever shall smite the on thy right cheek turn to him the other also etc., "Theneis no christian in the world who follows this advice; but on the other hand they beat the Indians, pick quarrels with then, and deprive then of their offices. The atrocities of the European (ugly) planters of coffee tea and indigo) are well-known to the whole world. Christ has said 'Love your enemies' even Lord Morlgy regards the Indians as his ~~xx~~ enemies. In the eyes of every christian the Indians ~~ar~~ are his enemies, and as enemies they are ~~oppgressed~~ oppressed in various ~~wages~~ ways without cause, and the missionary newspapers encourage such oppression.

The (European) christians want large salaries for themselves, but the native christians are low paid. It is again from their greed for wealth that they plunder foreign territories.

Pages 22-23. Referring to the prevention of a riot in Poona caused by a Christian preacher attacking the Hindu religion as repotted in the Nadegannadi (23-5-1908) the pamphlet says - 'Owing to the interference of the police who an ever the protectors of the missionaries the people had to bear the insults patiently'. (Here the last consonant in 'Police' is omitted and the word is written to mean 'mischievous or wicked')

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Page 24. Oh Hindus and Mahomedans ! who did you take these missionaries to be? These are not preachers of truth. They are spies and monkies. bent on fomenting useless quarrels.

They seem to preach to christ thus:-- "We are political spies that go to other people destroy their property movable and immovable, usurs their offices, and keep back their education etc., We shall abuse and despise them kidnap young boys and girls entice (away) the grown up by false preachings and by means of women, gold and earth (lands) pick quarrels and earn a name by carrying on trade in Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt.

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Page 30 Instead of walking sticks (or canes) they walk in the streets in great pomp with cofee sticks ornomented with (bone?) handles with the object of attacking the Indians. Not content with this they have even began to murder whosoever they meet on the road with fire arms instead of sticks (literally substituting the syllable vi. for the syllable lu in kolu in other words using Kovi (guns) in the place of Kohu (sticks) No creature on the face of the earth seems able to live in the presence of these devils.

Page 31. Christ has said And into whatsoever town or city ye shall enter enquire who in it is worthy. But in the eyes of the Europeans, there is no India who can be called worthy. Everyone of them is an enemy or seditionist or half educated fool or some other kind of contemptible being. It seems to be their business (duty) to usurp whichever country they enter let alone being the guests of thenatives.

The christians are united. You will not fail to understand the secret of this dividing (policy) if you see how (only) sixty millions of people with one king are able to govern 300 millions of people and 300 Rajahs and Nawabs with the agency of two lakhs of people Now at least the Hindus and the Muhammadans should strive to become owners of their own country and of the property movable and immovable of their own families and of their fellow countrymen.

Pages 46 and 47. The Vrittanta Patrika (dated 21st May 1908) preaches righteousness and morality to the Indians by publishing a few quetations from the Bible (strength of mouth) Perhaps the bomb outrages in Bengal were the cause of it. There would not have been any need for this cry in the wilderness if the European Christians themselves had followed the advice contained therein. What are they but hypocrites who preach morality to the Indian while they themselves are wicked? We should certainly call these missionaries hypocrites when we see them devote their whole life to politics and irritate the people by siding injustice, giving wicked advice through newspapers inspite

of the fact that it is expressly said in the Bible that the christians and still more the missionaries should take no part in politics.

Title of Pamphlet No. 6. Jehova the God of Christians is not the creator.

Page 23. The Bible does not say that when God commanded Adam and Eve to increase and multiply., he gave greater rights to the Europeans them to others in this respect. an Mount Sinai in Asia the injunction was given only to the Israelites of Palestine Yet when these Israelites were being annihilated it was the Aryans who saved them. This very statement is enough to condemn the havoc which the present disorderely dance of the Europeans is causing.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

42. C.I.D REPORT ON THE IMPORTING OF MUZZLE LOADING GUNS.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 4 page 179.

Advance copy of a paragraph Police Abstract, No. 39, dated 3-10-1908

Vizagapatam (Parvatipur Sub-division), 19-9-1908. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Parvatipur, writes:-- "Bobbili divison Inspector reports that Muzzle-leading guns are being imported through Salur to Koraput and Pottanghi in the Jeypore Agency. The Post Master, Salur, has given information that they are being sent by a Calcutta firm - Martin & Co.

I have asked the Inspector to ascertain as far as possible and report the extent to which the traffic has been carried on and to keep a close watch for it in future.

The report in original has been forwarded to the Agent'.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 --- 1911)

43. C.I.D REPORT ABOUT THE SWADESI MOVEMENT IN THE BELLARY DISTRICT.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No.4. pages 182-186.

Copy of a report submitted by one of the C.I.D. staff who accompanied the Deputy Inspector General to the Bellary District.

Submitted.

Copy of a report dated 28-9-08. of a C.I.D. Inspector.

I beg to report the following facts about Hospet for the D.I.G.'s information.

The spirit of Swadeshism and other kindred feelings have taken a deeper root in this place than in Bellary Town. There is much union here. The merchants; many of them are very rich; take a keen interest in Swadeshi matters.There is a National Fund here and three persons were sent out to Bombay and Baroda to learn the industries.

There are 11 pleaders here, 4 of whom are Graduates. All these take a keen interest in the Swadeshi movement.

There are two reading rooms and also a Brahmo Samaj Hall. The rooms take in the Bande Materam" The Bengali" The Indian Patriot, The Hindu, and other papers. There is a society called the Vivekananda Samaj which was started on the day Pal was arrested. There are 25 members and they hold weekly meetings on the pretence of discussing religious topics but after 7 p.m. are said to really discuss political subjects such as the arranging for meeting place in Hospet. The members (some of whom do not know English are educated) subscribe weekly and collect grain from houses and bazaars, in the Bombay fashion and feed the poor on ceremonial occasions such as Dadhabhai Naoroji's birthday, Tilak's arrest day or Pal's release day.

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Public meetings were held at Hospet on all these occasions and on Tilak's arrest day one merchant presided. Some Vakils and others spoke.

So much spirit here is attributed to its proximity to Bombay presidency. It is said that Tilak's disciples come here from Poona and under the pretence of delivering lectures on religous subjects such as the Ramayana, really deliver the most seditious lectures. Last year during the Navaratri, one Narayan Trimbak, a disciple of Tilak came over here and lectured for ten days. He had two collection boxes for the National Fund and both were filled to the ~~mix~~ brim with money. He is said to have been watched by the Police.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911.)

44. C.I.D. REPORT ON SUBRAMANIA SIVA.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D.Report File No. 4 Page 189.

Subramania Siva/para 1274 Current.

Government Railway police Trichinopoly; 3-10-1908:--- The Superintendent writes:

Ramaswami Mudalyar a native of Chingleput District was overheard telling people near Aramtakam Police Station, that he had just been released from the Cuddalore Central Jail, that prior to being sent there, he was in Trichinopoly Central Jail where he constantly heard Subramania Siva, the Tinnevelly seditionist, lecture, on Swadeshi matters, that he had become a convert and intended to devote the rest of his life to Swadeshi and would even murder Euеopeans if necessary.

Whether what he said in regard to Siva lectureing in Jail is true or not I am unable to say. My information is that Siva is taciturn and seldom speaks at all. This of course may only be his acting when officials are about.

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C.I.D Report f. no 4, p. 189, Infd 3-10-1908.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESH MOVEMENT.

(1905 --- 1911)

45. C.I.D. REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF A SEDITIOUS TELEGU LEAFLET IN GANJAM.

REFERENCE:- C.I.D. REPORT FILE No.4 Page 198.

Ganjam, 10.10.08. The District Superintendent of Police writes:- "I forward a cyclostyled Telugu leaflet which was found in front of the house of a second grade pleader named Ayyagari Ramamurti Pantulu at Berhampore by his clerk.

A seditious Telegu leaflet.

From the style in which it is written it appears to have been written in Kistna or Godavari districts. This circular was found on the 4th instant. On the 5th the Inspector got hold of another copy which had been found by E. Subba Rao, a respectable merchant of Berhampore, on the pial of his house. The Inspector reports that he leant that Pingala Lakshmi Narayana who appears to be involved in a sedition case stopped in an hotel in Berhampore and went away towards Calcutta. The Inspector surmises that these circulars may have been distributed by him.

The following is a translation of the circular:-

Vande Mataram.

O brothers and sisters, see how our mother this Hindu Kindgom formerly produced what warriors, what truthful men, what able-bodied men, what mothers of heroes, what happy men with a single wife, what self-sacrificing men, she produced all these men and gave them unrivalled prosperity, they never knoew what trouble was. O brothers, to-day this most holy land has in her midst cowards, liars, men diseased, adulterers both men and women.

O Most herioic brothers, the reason why we have come to this pass is there are three chief defects in our Aryan community

They are as follows:-

(1) Want of self-abnegation.

(2) Want of even the least collective action.

(3) Not having the lease physical strength going to the houses of wretched prostitutes, and wasting strength and wealth.

Alas! is it not by these three defects that these doomed westerners who are base, wicked, unfaithful, these on the one side, and on the other the wretched slaves of prostitutes, who, though afflicted with thirty-three forms of venereal disease appear beautiful outwardly and call thesmelves delights (Bogams) messengers of the God of Death to you, and donors of fell disease; these two classes have made us day by day cowards, paupers, illiterate and tell us that finally slavery is oureternal lot and they are devouring us to the very roots. O sisters and brothers, how can you see all this and bear it? With what dust your valour blended? To what jungles your bravery filed? Are you all living corpses? For eating you are monkeys but for work you are buffaloes. Alas! brethren, if you really have any manly feelings, if you are real Hindus, if you really are of Aryan birth, on this year's Ayuda Puja day, repeating the great five-lettered mantram 'Vande Mataram' taught by that great hero, that brave man, that Chandra Pal, taking the great five-letter vow, and the vow of Boycott, each according to your ability, may you send these white goats to the Palace of him who rides the Buffalo (Hades).

Desabhimani.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 --- 1911)

46. C.I.D. REPORT ON A CONSPIRACY TALK AMONG NATIVES TO KILL THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

REFERENCE:- C.I.D. Report File No.4. Page 205.

C.I.D. The District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, has reported that a detective constable informed him that on the 13th September he had overheard vakil C.K.Subramania Mudali/telling a number of Sirayars (a class of fishermen who are reported to be the local badmashes) that something should be done to the District Judge on his way home from Court for having convicted Krishna Aiyar. The same constable susequently reported that on the 27th September he overheard vakils C.K.Subramanian Mudali, Deskia Chari, C.K. Kalyana Sundaram Aiyar talking in the house of one Padmanaba Rao and discussing the advisiability of taking revenge for Krishna Aiyar's conviction by means of bombs. The Constable also said that he heard C.K.Subramania Mudali and Muhammad Hussain taling. The latter advocated the use of bombs on Europeans but the vakil proposed that the Sirayars should be made drunk on the Durga Puja day and made to start a row. C.K.Subramania Mudali was said to have been seen the same day talking to one Raghava Aiyar about getting bombs made quickly. (The day went past quietly). The bombs, if used, were to be procured from Nallapalli Chittoor in Cochin State, where three individuals named Raghava Aiyar, Gopala Aiyar, and Govinda Aiyar were trying to get them made. One Sama Manadiar, an eye doctor of Valuvanad Taluk, who visits Cokmbatore to treat people, was said to be the person who knew how to make the bombs.

A reference has been made to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin about the individuals in Chittoor and further enquiries are being made to verify the reports, the veracity of which is doubtful.

The District Magistrate, Coimbatore, says that he has been unable to get any confirmation of the talk about bombs.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 – 1911)

47.C.I.D. REPORT ON SEDITIOUS WRITINGS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Reference:-C.I.D. Report File No. 4 page 211.

The following para is a typical example to show how the C.I.D. officials were taking more than ex-ordinary interest and care to report even on most trival matter to the Government.

Writing in Railway carriages.

Bellary(Hospet Sub-division), 29-10-08. The Deputy Superintendent of Police writes:-- "While travelling by train from Hospet to Kottur on the 27th instant I found the following writing in pencil in the Lavatory of Ist Class Compartment of carriage C.P.N./1507.

'Notice'

First form the work and after kill the English beggars.

Vande Mataram'.

On another side in the same compartment was found written 'Vande Mataram'

Time has come to Indians, be ready to kill the English beggars.

Swaraj."

In the ~~Railway~~ brake Compartment of third class carriage T.B./1745 the following was found written in Pencil.

'The bomb will be thrown to the Governor - General on the 10th November. The Europeans willhave to England in thin a short while therefore be careful.

The Governor of Bombay will be shot on the 2nd November'.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

48. C.I.D. REPORT ON THE STATE OF SWADESI SPIRIT IN MADURA.

Reference:-C.I.D. Report File No. 4 - page 217-221.

As regards Swadeshism in general, I am inclined to think that this place is rather dull. Among the vakils, except Narayana Aiyar and one or two others, almost all of them are moderates ~~and are said to be worshippers of Government~~ and are said to be worshippers of Government officials. Their sole aim and object is to please the Collector and District Judge and thus to get some more practice. There are about 5 Swadeshi shops but all of them are worked with a few hundred rupees of capital. There were occasional lectures in front of the temple, the new mandapam and the bazzaar some four or five months ago, but these were not very largely attended.

K.V.Ramachari told me that some Bengalis in the garb of Sanyasis came some two months ago with the object of rousing the people and infusing some spirit in them as they are so lethargic.

Among the Muhammadans, on Sultan Syed Ahmed Rowther of Madura and two others have distributed Tamil pamphlets exhorting the Muhammadans to form societies, to deliver lectures in villages and to have union and to prevent men from falling victims to the alluroments of the Xtian missionaries who delude children and convert them. They intend starting an association for the propagation of the Islamic religion and one of the objects of the association is to impart industrial education to Muhammadan converts. Though the pamphlet deals with purely religious subjects, I submit it as I consider it is a peculiar step for Muhammadans to take.

The judgement of the High Court reducing the sentences on V.O.Chidambaram Pillai is not viewed with satisfaction by the people. They believe the case to be a concocation by the police and consider the sentence even as reduced by the High Court to be too severe.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

49.CONVICTION IN THE SWARAJ SEDITION CASE.

Reference:-C.I.D. Report File No. 4 page 232.

The Swaraj Sedition Case, (Paragraph 1591, current).

Kistna 9-11-08. The District Superintendent of Police telegraphs to say that the first accused -- Bodi Narayana Rao -- has been sentenced to nine months and the second accused -- G.Harisarvothama Rao -- to six months' simple imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Kistna.

J.T.W. Filson,

Personal Asst. to the D.I.G. of
Police C.I.D. & Rys.

Office of the D.I.G. of Police,
C.I.D. Rys.,

Madras, 10th November 1908.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 --- 1911)

50.C.I.D. REPORT ON SEDITIOUS WRITING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

REFERENCE:-G.I.D. Report File No. 4. page 252.

Seditious writing in railway carriages.

Government Railway Police, Madras 27-11-1908. The Superintendent writes:-

"The Inspector of Government Railway Police, Bezwada division, reports :- The Follwoing was found in carriage No. D.L.455/4 written in Telugu under date the 6th August:-

"Try to murder Collector Scott. He who murders him will have Rs. 1,000 reward. Every Hindu must try his best to murder (Mr.) Scott, the Collector Kistna district. He who kills him will obtain a reward of Rs. 1,000 from the National Fund. This Kistna District Collector travels alone in the backyards of houses. You can take a sharp cudgel and give him a stroke on his nape and kill him. He cannot do anything to you after. In case any case is brought after, we will take up the defence without fees. The man that kills will have to run away at once and deny all knowledge when asked.

(Sd.) A Swadeshi."

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

51.C.I.D. REPORT ON TWO ANANYMOUS LETTER RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.
REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Rile No. 4 Page 268.

Madras City, 8-12-08. Subjoined are the copies of two anonymous letters received by post on 7-12-08 by Mr. J.R.Coombes, 2nd presidency Magistrate, Madras.

I

Sir,

I a sympathiser beg to draw your attention to the following few facts and I request you on behalf of the British Government to take immediate steps.

Some anarchists from distant places together with some so-called patriots at Madras have made secret conspiracy as to murder H.E. the Governor of Madras who is understood to present himself on the last day to view the exhibition.

As for my knowledge reaches the number of men is 20 consists of some 5 Bengalis, 3 Japanis, 6 Madrasis and some East Indian Christians.

Adieu.

(A Sympathiser) one who knows.

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IIX

A WORD OF WARNING.

To

J.R.Coombes,

Senior Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

You might perhaps have received my letter posted xxxxx some two days back. This second letter is to intimate to you that bombs are also prepared at Madras. You must also know that they have stored up some 125 bombs which they call instant remedy pills packed in strong iron cases under rocks in the sea. Natives known by the name of Chetties which I am unable to recollect and which I think might perhaps be wrong chiefly contribute money towards the preparation of bombs. Excuse me for my bad English.

Adieu.

Please warn H.E. the Governor for whom I am taking so much trouble.

A peaceful citizen.
A sympathiser.
One who knows.

N.B.-- The papers which I have also contains some various names for bombs.

These things I came to know by reading a bundle of papers left by those anarchist in their residence which I know.

As I don't know to whom am I to address about these things, I address them to you.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS. PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 -- 1911)

52- C.I.D. REPORT ON THE MEETING HELD IN SUPPORT OF THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

REFERENCE:- C.I.D. Report No.4 Page 279.

C.I.D. A meeting was held in the Gangaikondan Mantapam Triplicane, On the 13th inst. for the purpose of forming a madras committee for co-operating with the 24th Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Nagpur during the Christmas week.

A meeting in support of the Nagpur congress.

P.A. Krishnama Chari presided and explained the object of the meeting.

At the request of the chairman, M.Ramachandra Aiyar proposed the following resolutions, (1) that a committee should be formed in Madras to co-operate with the Nagpur Congress and (2) that P.Tirumalaichari, B.A. B.L.; R.A.Krishnamarchari B.A., M.Ramachandra Aiyar; Krishna Pandithar of Mysore; Ramamurthi Pantulu; Chokalinga Mudaliar; R.V.Walvikar; P.C.Vankata Aryan and some others should be elected to the Committee. In proposing these resolutions the speaker said that the Nagpur Congress was being run on traditional lines and the Madras Congress was not and it was their duty to support the former. The Madras Congress was the creation of some unreprsentative individuals who wanted their own opinions on others by asking them to subscribe to their creed before they could join the congress. Such an assembly could never be representative nor could those who attended it claim to voice the opinion of the nation.

He criticised the conduct of the Moderates in refusing to consider the wishes of the Nationalists and compared it to the despotism of the Czar or the Emperior of China. Conduct such as that of the Moderates was unheared of in politics. The moderates called themselves but the Nationalisits were also loyal in the sense laid down in the Hindu Sastras.

In conclusion he said that joining the Madras Congress was selling one's conscience.

P.C.Venkatax Aryan of Conjeeveram seconded the propositions and said that the conduct of the so-called Moderates in treating with contempt the requests of the Nationalists was most objectionable.

The chairman again spoke and said that theModerates were not the leaders of the people and the Madras Congress would not be a representative assembly. The Moderates and some Anglo-Indians, acting on the princpple of self-protection called the Nationalists Anarchists. The Nationalists were loyal to the core and abhorred anarchism as did some of their papers. Pal's principle of passive resistance was milder than some of the expressions used by Mr. Gokhale. An ideal was essential for the advancement of every nation though in some it came later than in othrrs. Swaraj was such an ideal. The Queen's proclamation was the magna charta of India and the petitions asking forthe fulfilment of the promises contained therein would fill the Bay of Bengal. The proclamation was only a consolidation of the promises made previously by the East India Company. As they had not been fulfilled some sections had broken put into anarchy and the Government then said that the people were not sufficiently educated. Now after 50 years when their fulfilment was ggain asked for, Government say there has been too much education. Nationalists were called boys. If men like Tilak, Aswini Dutt and Motilal Ghose were boys then he would prefer to belong to a nation of such boys than to a nation of old men. Boys had the potentiality of becoming men whereas old men had no such prospect before them and were fit for nothing.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

53. C.I.D. NOTE ON THE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT AMONG INDIANS IN AMERICA.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. File No. 4. page 195.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1908.

Dated Simla, the 1st October 1908.

NOTE ON THE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT AMONG NATIVES OF INDIA IN AMERICA.

The first attempt at ~~anit~~ anti-British organisation among the Natives of India in New York was made by S.L.Joshi and Muhammad Barkatulla who started the Pan-Aryan Association at 1, West 34th Street, in the autumn of 1906, the former being appointed corresponding secretary.

Barkatulla, who was apparently more moderate in his views in his younger days, was by this time a through-going revolutionist.

Although this was the character of one of its leading members, there is nothing to show that the Pan-Aryan Association did anything practical, at least during the first year of its existence. It seems to have received renewed vitality towards the end of 1907 When Mrs. Cama, the rabid revolutionary, for some time resident in Paris, arrived in New York. She was constantly in the company of Joshi and spoke in public under the auspices of his Association making violent tirades against the British Government of India.

The character of the society can be inferred from the public behaviour of its leading members and their associates but of its internal working such as the number and influence of its members the amount of money collected by it, and the

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uses to which its funds are put, nothing is known.

The next anti-British society of Indians which has been heard of was started in September 1907, under the title of the "Indo-American National Association," by Myron H.Phelps, a Broadway lawyer, who had already shown his anti-English tendencies by getting up an agitation during the Boer War. In november 1907 the title of his society was changed to the "Society for the Advancement of India."

Phelps is very cautious in the statements he makes to strangers, and practically nothing is known of the inner working of this society either.

While there is no doubt about the revolutionary ideas of a considerable number of Natives of India in New York, and it is also established that they meet and no doubt discuss the overthrow of the British Government with the members of the Clan-na-Gael, it is not definitely known whether any active revolutionary work has been undertaken by them, although this is highly probable and the New York papers have reported it as a fact.

There are indications, however, that the America is likely to be in future the chief school for revolutionary Indians. On the continent of Europe Natives of India are treated with suspicion and are not except readily admitted to ammunition factories or even to technical institutions, and, except Paris, the rest of Europe may be descirbed as generally unfavourable for their purposes. Japan also has been tried and found wanting; it has become clear that Japan is very far from being a country with free institutions and that the Japanese make no pretence of thinking that one man is as good as another. Some were groundless; that Japan recognises no common Asiatic bond with the people of India, and is in fact chiefly engaged at present in planning future territorial expansion at the expense of other Asiatic peoples, while the position of the non-Japense already included in their Empire compares unfavourably with the positions of Indians under British rule.

In America the case is different; there are first of all the traditions of the country and a great parade of freedom, part of which is no doubt genuine. Then there is, in New York especially, a strong colony of discontented Irish who are always ready to take up any movement likely to embarrass the Briitysh Government. These people receive with open arms Natives of India with similar views who can hardly be expected to estimate correctly how much of the vfiolent talk oftthe Irish malcontents is merely froth. Again in spite of the strong colour prejudice which exists mor more xxx or less throughout the United States there are numerous educational institutions to which natives of India are admitted almost as freely and with as little prejudice as they are in England, and all subjects of study are open to them.

Further encouragement is to be found in the existence in America of a fairly large class of people who are prepared to be enthusiastic about any new thing, who dabble in Indian Vedantic theology, and whose charity, in the words of the Military Attache at Washington, varies with the square of the distance. This is apparently the class on which Myron Phelps relies to provide funds for his institution and his well-known anti-British views suggest that he will intersest himself chiefly in those Natives of India who are discontented. From articles which have appeared in the papers and other information it is clear that the advantages of America as a training ground for revolutionists are well recognised by the Indian agitators, and, besides a large number of young men who have gone to America with a genuine desire for general and technical education, there is no doubt that a good many have gone with more sinister objects in view.

Few definite facts are availbble as to the connection between the Irish and Indian agitators. That a close connection exists there is no doubt. Barkatulla has all along been in close touch with the members of the Clan-na-Gael, and his view on the Irish question have already been quoted. He was the mouth-piece of the Clan-na-Gael when he interpellated Mr. T.P.O.'Conor.

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Again in the Gaelic American there have been during the last year or two numerous strong articles condemning the British administration in India several seditious publications have been sent to India enclosed in this paper, and on the occasion of Mrs. Cama's visit to New York she was at least twice visited by John Devoy the editor. The interest taken by the Clan-na-Gael in Indian affairs is further shown by the fact that the password of that society for three months from March 1st 1908, was "India" Another party of Irish extremists represented by Patrick Ford of the New York Irish world also shows occasional interest in India, but they apparently have a quarrel on personal grounds with the Clan-na-Gael and therefore give to the Indian question with which that society is more closely connected, no more than passing attention.

The latest information on the subject is that "the close association between the Indian and the Irish malcontents is an established fact, while both nationalities are interested in what Mr. Phelps is doing and all three are helping each other at every turn possible."

The Irish are said to have advised the Indians to educate their young men on Western lines, to boycott all investments in British securities and all British manufactured articles, and to instruct their own people in the manufacturing arts. They have pledged themselves it is said to support the Indians on these lines in the belief that "in about ten years the 300,000,000 people of India will have reached a stage of progress and self-reliance which will warrant a resort to force to overthrow British rule in India." To what extent more immediately revolutionary propaganda have been discussed there is no accurate information, but there is room for a good deal of suspicion.

In June 1907 just after these events - a newspaper written in Urdu and called the Circular of Freedom was started at San Francisco by Ram Nath Puri of Lahore as the organ of the recently formed Indian Association the aim of which was to organise

an Indian National party amongst the Indians who go to America. Among the specific objects of the Indian Association are----

(1) to impart instruction to Indians on national lines, and

(2) to teach gun firing, Japanese exercises and the use of spear sword and other weapons in self-defence.

The tone of the paper is frankly revolutionary and it is designed to appeal to the Indian labourers on the Pacific Coast a large number of whom are sikhs. It is thus capable of working a good deal of mischief.

The Indian Association has branches in San Francisco, Vancouver and Astoria and probably elsewhere, but it is working, I believe on a very small scale. So far a close connection between this association and the similary institutions in New York has not existed, but there are undoubted signs that they are drawing together. Though the political movement now proceeding on the Pacific Coast requires careful watching and has dangerous possibilities, the telegrams from Vancouver regarding it which have appeared from time to time in the London Times convey in my opinion an exaggerated idea of the progress made by the organization and of its present aims.

This seemed to confirm information of a similar kind and perhaps from the same source, given to the Vancouver Police by two persons named Harnam Singh and Cameron in March. But it is remarkable that in the Circular of Freedom for September 1907 a certain Harnam Singh is mentioned as helping Mr. Brooke, the interpreter at Vancourver, to cheat the Indians.

Harnam Singh stated that money was being collected ostensibly for religious, but really for seditious purposes, and that one of the prime movers in this matter was a certain Bose, a correspondent of Calcutta papers who was in Vancouver last December.

Harnam Singh further mentioned that the president of the local organization was a certain Brahmin working at Millside named Oudaile Ram, nephew of Devi chand, and it transpires that his name is Udiram and that his uncle is a self-styled ~~Dr.~~

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Dr. Devi chand.

Again Harnam Singh gave as treasurer of the society the name of Tarak Nath Das, and said he was collecting money and sending it to persons named 'Munla and Gokulee of Calcutta' which probably means Dr. Munje and Mr. Gokhale, while in the Circular of Freedom it was mentioned that Tarak Nath Das was one of the treasurers of the Indian Association of San Francisco, Vancouver and Astoria,

Cameron's story was that on 30th December 1907 he met a Hindu named Bose while en route from Vancouver to Victoria and that bose said, "He would help the chota Rajas to oust the British from India." He gave Cameron a card to hand to a certain Kumar living at 2883 Douglas Street Victoria, who on receiving it said he would assist Bose if he could. Cameron added that this Kumar was the head of a secret organization whose purpose was to preach sedition among the Hindus and to collect money to send to the head-quarters of the society in India. The Bose he mentions was no doubt S.M.Bose the writer of the letter above referred, to, preach sedition and work up the anti-British political movement amongst the Indians resident there. It is doubtful if his present plans extend much beyond this.

While both Harnam Singh and Cameron state that violently seditious propaganda are on foot there is another side of the case, as the following extracts from a report to the Minister of the Interior show. The paper referred to is the Free Hindustan which was started in March 1908 on the model of the Indian Sociologist by Tarak Nath Das, doubtless with the assistance of S.M.Bose:-- "It was published yesterday. I obtained copies at the United States Immigration office from Tarak Himself. A perusal of this paper shows the real motives actuating its promoters. It is intended for whites to read-not one Hindu in the hundred of those here knows even the English alphabet.- its object is to create the impression among Canadians that there will be serious danger to the Empire if Hindus are shut out of Canada as they are shut out of Australia. It seeks to make the Government hesitate in any policy of exclusion or even restriction by threats

of revolt in India.

"These three men , Tarak Nath Das, Dr. Devi Chand and Udiram profit largely by Hindu immigration here, and seeing that source of profit threatened they indulge in threats and big talk but I think I have properly characterised their threats and their cablegram as bluff. Tarak Nath Das has not the influence among Hindus here that he pretends tohave and moreover the Hindus here are not united in sentiment as the enclosed paper might lead one to believe. The Hindus here appear to me to be inveterate grafters upon each other, each taking advantage of the necessities and misfortunes of his fellows, and the better educated they are the more they appear to prey upon their more ignorant countrymen. To the best of my observation to prey upon their more ignorant countrymen. To xx To the best of my observation there is not any bitter of seditious feeling among the Hindus here such as Tarak Nath Das would have the world believe. But he certainly uses the American Immigration office here as a base of influence inimical to British and Canadian, interests.

I am not disposed to regard the above views any more than those of Harnam Singh and Cameron as giving a full and accurate statement of the position. The Circular of Freedom addressed to the Sikhs and written in Urdu and the Indian Association of which it is the organ came into existence long before the Free Hindustan and it was by them that the political movement was inaugurated on the Pacific coast. Due significance must xxx be given to the fact that the Free Hindustan itself is an exact copy in size and get up of Shyamji K.Varma's Indian sociologist, the chief anti-British revolutionary organ and that S.M.Bose, who is now running the movement on the Pacific Coast was in close communication with Arabindo Ghosh, the extremist leader in Calcutta, and has no interest in local labour quarrels. It is not enough to say that the political movement has been got up to bluff the Canadian Legislature by a few men whose incomes will suffer if exclusion laws are passed. That this movement

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sprung into life on the Pacific Coast as a consequence of the harsh treatment to which Indian labour was subjected I have shown: that it will die if proper remedial measures are adopted I don't believe. It is in process of being made an integral part of the whole political movement directed against our supremacy in India. Hence Mr. S.M.Bose and the Free Hindustan . That California or Vancouver has already become an important or dangerous centre I don't personally believe (but on this point I expect to know very much more soon); that either of these places has great possibilities as a revolutionary centre is of course obvious.

C.J.STEVENSON-MOORE,

Offg. Director of Criminal Intelligence.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 -- 1911)

54. C.I.D. REPORT ON 'SWADESHI GOLD COIN.

Reference: C.I.D. report File No.5. Page 125.

A short note on the subject.

During the days of the Swadesi movement golden swadesi coins were struk and distributed among the natives. The following C.I.D. reports contain information regarding the manufacture of them.

Advance copy of paragraph of Police Abstract No.15, dated 24-4-1909

Chingleput, 10-4-1909. The Superintendent of Police has furnished the following information regarding the manufacture of these Swadeshi coins. A sovereing is passed through a rolling machine until it is reduced to the required thickness. It is then placed between two flat pieces of iron each with a hole about the size of the Swadeshi coin and a piece is punched out. This is then placed in the Die and next in the milling machine. Five coins are made from a soveriegn and the plant is capable of turning 400 coins a day when worked by one man. Kandaswami Asari says that he does not make them for sale but only to order for use as 'Malais' (ornaments) in place of the five franc piece. As the five franc piece costs Rs.4.6.0 and the Swadesh coin Rs.3.3.0 a considerable saving is effected by the use of the latter. He says that since he started the work a year ago he has made 5000 coins. He got the roller from Ponnappa Asari of Washermanpet, the press from D.Raju & Co., of Mylapore, while he made the dye and milling machine himself.

Swadeshi gold coins.
Para 338, current).

/Sd./ J.T.W.Filson,

Personal Asst. to the D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. & Rys., Madras.

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(1905 -- 1911)

55.C.I.D. report on the question of censoring the letters addressed to the manitors of native schools.
REFERENCE:-C.I. D. report File No. 5. page 133.

In view of the fact that seditious leaflets were being circulated through the post to students and schoolboys, the covers being addressed to the monitors of different classes, the Post-master General was asked whether orders could be issued that covers so addressed should be delivered to the heads of the indsitutions instead of to the individuals. He has replied that the Director-General of Post offices has no objection to the delivery to the Principal of articles addressed in a general way and not by name to the students and that instructions will be issued to post offices.

Office of the
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
C.I.D. and Railways.

Dated the 26th April 1909.

My dear Souter,

In reply to your confidential D.O. Letter No. 54, Judicial dated the 22nd instant, I write to say that the seditious leaflets mentioned in paragraphs 375 and 404 of the current Secret Abstracts were taken possession of by the Head Masters and were not distributed among the students. The packet addressed to the monitor, VI Form, Bapatla High School (para 375) was not delivered to the Head Master of the institution in accordance with the Post-Master-General's instructions, referred to in this office note No. 415-C, dated 9th November 1908, and the ommission has been brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

Yours sincerely,

C.A.Souter Esq., I.C.S.,
Under Secretary to Government,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT?
STONEHOUSE HILL, THE NILGIRIS.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

55a. Extracts from 'Indian Patriot'.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5. page 188.

ON SPIES AND SPYING — III

He comes to me as the agent of a cloth merchant canvassing orders for his master, but the rogue in him is easily made out when he wants to ~~anvas~~ canvass orders without possessing samples. These educated informers try to ensnare us by frequenting our clubs also and drawing us into conversation. The man is always keen on making enquiries on the latest occurrence in the vicinity - whether it be a subjudice case of sedition or a suspected case of bomb, and having come to talk of this infernal machine, he tells me that Lord Morely has all along behaved in the lost unstatesmanlike manner, that he has called us enemies, that he has tabooed Parliamentary Government to India that he has declared that Indian administration should be for ever personal and absolute. He adds that Lord Morley has shown a sudden change of front when without having thought of it in the Budget speech of 1906, ~~without having thought of it in the~~ Budget speech of 1906 without having adumbrated it in the Budget speech of 1907 (on the contrary having openly cautioned us against expecting any extension in the Executive) without mentioning it in his despatches in 1908, he suddenly appoints an Indian to the Executive Council of the Viceroy. He tells me that this glaring innovation was due to the B. and expects me to endorse, if not wax eloquent over, his ultra nationalistic interpretation of facts and phenomena of the political world. I tell him that he is completely mistaken that we owe no special gratitude to Lord Morley's for Lord Minto has distinctly told us that he will not sanction any reform either in response to agitation from below or to mandates from above, but that he alone must take the initiative.

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My friend is utterly disconcerted and finds he has caught a Tartar when he is cautioned by me against publicly expressing such seditious sentiments as he has been wont to. Thus, while the constable is frank and outspoken, the Inspector is over-clever and therefore stupid. The next higher dignitary is the Deputy Superintendent who does not mix like his subordinates with the gentry but keeps himself at a distance and makes confidential enquiries and equally confidential reports based upon information which he has obtained from his inferiors, of whom he has let loose a number. All these people come to my place and for that matter any other places, with preconceived ideas of men and matters. They bover always only round a select number of individuals in each town. They are considerate towards the more elderely and the more sober amongst the townsmen and always caution them against talking to any and every man unguardedly. The merit of these myrmidons of the Law however lies in their taking notes of speeches uttered in public. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has immoralized himself by the unfearing honesty with which he has expressed his views regarding the credibility of Police evidence based upon random notes taken at Meetings. When I say that the weapon of boycott is a legitimate one, my police friend takes it down as meaning that weapons may legitimately be used against Government. When I say that the battle of Waterloo was fought on the playgrounds of Eton, my reporter writes that I am speaking in praise of battles. When I quote a parable or a fiable relating to the cat and the rat or to the wolf and the lamb, my friend jots down what he considers to be the moral of the tale and adds that the Government is described as the enemy of the people. There is no end to this misrepresentation which, if they were not mischievous would amuse, one most by their ludicrousness. All things considered I am inclined to pity these gentlemen of the Intelligence department; but I must confess their conduct is also most provoking, particularly when they send their sons to such humble institutions as a night school as if the day labourers that are taught the 3 R's. at nights at these

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institutions are being trained under lamplight to take up arms against Government or are being taught ~~against Government or are being taught~~ principles that may be subversive of existing authority. All these men whom I spoke of as graded officers always appear to you in plain cloths, and what is worse they are not people who have ostensibly no other occupation. Some of these are recruited from the ranks of pleaders who are not over burdened with briefs. Some are merchants of fairly well-to-do circumstances who, however may be anxious, not being over nice in point of honesty to supplement their risky profits by more reliable sources of income. These men are at the same time men of your own associations. ~~Tehy~~ They join you in petitioning and protesting. They talk more vehemently because they know they have acquired special immunity. Altogether they succeed in leading their amphibious lives without exciting suspicion , but only for a time; and I have already given a few instances of how they are caught in the very net that they have cast for others. They are actually hooted down at public meetings. ~~It is a pity that public meetings~~ It is a pity that public funds should be ill-spent in this manner upon men who are, if rumour proves true are allowed to draw amounts from public treasure with out rigid maintenance of correct vouchers.

We wish we had not known, for then we could have recommended with greater attention to the financial side of the question, the supreme need for the founding of a college, where as at Vellore, adequate training could be given to help the loyalist coterie, the number of which is still very large, to co-operate with the Government by securing secret and reliable information regarding the conduct and deeds of those who may not be well disposed towards existing authority or at any rate those against whom existing authority is not quite well disposed, a collge, too, where special facilities will be afforded is to draw out the dormant talents of clever souls, and by a system of rigid and unsparing discipline develop the individual into an Azeff, or a Jeysingh. Then, at least for every five incorrect reports, there may be one correct report, and for every two innocents reported against there may be one guilty.

.... (~~Page no 188~~)

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

56. The Raja of Karupam issues pamphlets advising natives to show obedience to constituted authority.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5 page 190.

A pamphlet headed 'Obedience to authority'.

Guntur, 1-5-1909. The District Superintendent of Police writes:-- "The Raja of Kurupam is circulating pamphlets in Telegu and English which he calls a reminder to the people of this district of their duties to their religion, their parents, their law, their sovereign and even to themselves and which winds up with an appeal for obedience to constituted authority.

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191. OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY.

Brethren,

A great calamity has befallen you for you have defied authority and shed human blood. It is certain that you all now deplore the events of the 18th February last and wish that they never had happened. The day was a sacred one and one holy to the Might Siva the giver of all boons and bestower of all gifts. That day was rendered unholy and impious by the dark deeds that were perpetrated on it.

Obedience to constituted authority is the great contribution that India has made to the political thought of the world. Obedience to parents obedience to the teacher, obedience to the King and his representatives is inculcated in the srutis and Sastras which have known neither beginning nor end. The transgress that rule is to commit a grievous wrong to oneself and to one's country.

The saying goes, "there is no King who has not the mark of Vishnu on him'. Manu, the great Law-giver, says 'the King is a great deity in human from" and he " is formed of the lustre of all gods." Respect may veneration is due to him. His Representatives are as himself the repositories of the divine favour. "The man", adds manu, "who in his exceeding folly hates him, will doubtless perish for the King quickly makes up his mind to destroy such a man." That is a thing that should be avoided. "The Lord created a King for the protection of this whole world", says the Law- giver. "Protecting all men by words, body and deeds," says the sacred Mahabarata "and never forgiving his son himself (if he has offended), constituted the great duty of the King. . . . . Never to forgive a person, however dear, if he has committed on offence by act or word, constitutes the duty of the King, protecting those that solicit shelter as he would his own children and never depriving one of the honours to which he is entitled, constitute the duty of a King. . . . . The King who favours those that deserve favours and chastises those that deserve chastisement earns

great merit here and hereafter. The King is Yama himself. He is. . . . . The God incarnate unto all that are righteous. . . . . Yama governs all creatures without observing distinctions. The King should imitate him in his behaviour by restraining all his subjects duly." The King is as a father unto his children but in chastisement is like Yama, no respecter of persons. Obedience is due to him and "let no man therefore", as the great Manu puts, it, "transgress the Law which the King decrees". If he does, punishment follows as effect does the cause; for, Is not punishment the son of God Himself? "For King's sake," says Manu "the Lord formerly created His own son, Punishment the protector of all creatures, an incarnation of the Law, formed of Brahman's glory. Through fear of him all created beings, both the immoveable and the moveable, allow thesmelves to be enjoyed and swerve not from their duties".

His Majesty King Edward VII is our Sovereign Lord. He is the son and successor of our late beloved queen Her Majesty Empress Victoria Her gracious Majesty who gave us that Magan Magna Charta of our rights and liberties the great Proclamation of 1858, who wrote it for us with her own hand and who out of her bounteous nature and grace, expressed herself bound to us "by the same obligations of duty which blind us to all our other subjects." That great Sovereign Lady is dead but is alive in her good deeds and as our Sastras say, in her august son, our gracious King His Majesty King Edward VII. the Peace-maker. His message to the Princes and Peoples of India at the time of his Coronation five years ago should be yet fresh in the minds of us all. In reaffirming the noble words and promises of his great Mother, our late Sovereign, His Majesty most graciously said: "My desire since I suceeded to the throne of my revered mother the late Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpaired the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degrede the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects. To all my feudatories and subjects thourghout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their

liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights of interest in their advancement and of devotion to their welfare, which are the Supreme aim and object of my rule and which under the blessing of Almighty God will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its people". His Majesty, a few years after that, commissioned his august son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to visit this country and thereby once again betokened his interest in it and its people. This year His Majesty further sent us a most gracious message on the fiftieth anniversary of his august mother's famous Proclamation and in it he was pleased to declare that time had not weakened his interest in India and its Princes and peoples. His Majesty's present Secretary for India is the Right Honourable Viscount Morley of Blackburn, a true and just man, with generous impulses and high ideas, in sympathy with all that makes for progress and reform in India. His Majesty's representative in India is His Excellency Lord Minto who, for his liberality, forbearance and kindness to the peoples of this land stands second to none in it. Our own good, sympathetic and high-minded Governor His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley represents His Majesty in this Presidency. It is to His Excellency that we should all look forward to for the redress of our grievances, great or small. His Excellency's kindly and genial disposition is known to us all through his readiness to learn things first-hand for himself, through his kindly visits to rural parts and through his well-known accessibility to rich and poor alike both at his august residence and in camp. Nothing could be more easy than to represent our grievances to him, if grievances we have. That that is the best manner of setting a wrong right we see from the manner in which Sri Rama conducted his Government. Even the very dog which was beaten to death did not we read in the Ramayana, take the Law into its own hands, but carried the case to the mighty Rama, who enquired duly into It, and ordered the punishment

meet tb the case. Even so is it with the rulers of this land at the present time. Amongst the blessings we enjoy under the aegis of British rule are the free rights to speak talk and write and to represent our grievances to the authorities who are ready to hearken unto them. It is the duty of every subject of His Majesty to exercise these high privileges in such a manner that it may contribute to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If, on the other hand, they are not so exercised and the subjects take the law into their own hands they may raise the strong arm of Government against themselves and lead eventually to the curtailment of the very privileges they seek to augment. In the measures forged by Government for the regulation of their conduct it may be that the undeserving may suffer with the deserving. That is a contingency that should not be forgotten by men who transgress the law.

This is no appeal; this is no plea; this is no argument. This is but a reminder that we all act against our religion, our law, our parents our Sovereign and our very selves when we transgress the Law and disobey constitued authority. We have everything to lose by such conduct; our character, our property and our lives. Let us therefore, make obedience to elders and men in authority, loyalty to the great Sovereign who rules over us and our historic land and gratefulness to the nation that has done us and our country so much good in the past and promises to do a deal more in the future our guiding principles in life and act on them.

Om Tat Sat.

V.Veerabhadra Raju,
Rajah of Kurupam,
(Vizagapatam District),
Membmer of Legislative Council,
Madras.

Police Secret Abstract (?)... During the Swadeshi Movement (1905 — — All)
57. Attempted Suicide by Ethiraj Surendranath Arya in the Jail.

Reference:- C I D Report File no. 5. Page 200.

387.

Madras City, 6-5-09. At about 2-15 A.M. on the 5th instant

Ethiraj Surendranath Arya,
No.8 of para. 485, current,
(Para.1441/08.)

the marginally-noted individual attempted to commit suicide under the following circumstances in a quarantine cell in the Penitentiary where he was locked up on the previous night.

The man was seen by the convict sentry at about 1-45 A.M. sleeping with a blanket on his person. At about 2-15 A.M. he heard a gurgling noise from the cell and on entering it the sentry saw the accused lying unconscious on the ground strangulating himself with the cotton strands (from his blanket) one end of which was fastened round his neck and the other end attached to the toes of his right foot. Medical aid was immediately given and half an hour after he regained consciousness. He was then removed to the Penitentiary Hospital where he is now improving. The accused to enquiry states that, owing to the harsh treatment of the Jail officials who put him to the work of grinding ragi and use bar fetters on him, he thought it better to put an end to his life.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS. PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

58. "INDIA" ON THE REVERSION OF NATIVE OFFICERS IN MADRAS.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5. page 255.

"HARDLY FAIR."

Considerable feeling has been aroused in Madras, as we learn from our latest press exchanges by the orders passed by local Government in connexion with the disturbances which occurred at Guntur in February last on the occasion of the Sivaratri festival. As we recorded last week, Mr. Pheroze Kershasp, a Parsi covenanted civilian, has been reduced from the rank of sub-collector to that of assistant, and a Hindu superintendent of Police, Mr. A.Subba Rao, has been transferred to the grade of deputy superintendent a new and inferior order in the hierarchy which is thoughtfully labelled "for Indians only" The charges against them are inefficiency and inaction in dealing with these riots. It is pointed out, however, in the Madras papers that they have hardly received justice. The comment is freely made that the officers were suspended before getting an explanation from them or letting them know of the charges on which they were suspended. In the case of officers of their rank this condition is surely a necessary preliminary. The only information on which the Government acted, was the report of the collector; and the suspended officers had neither then nor, as far as the public are aware have up till now been informed of the contents of that report. The Government may have their own justification for the course they took; but the public have yet to know what it is. The suspension was followed by an enquiry by Mr. Horne, an official specially deputed for the purpose; and in regard to this it is openly stated that it was conducted without informing the officers

of the charges against them. An answer is necessary to the questi why the officers were not called for an explanation before they were suspended to the question why they were not supplied wit with the charges against them in the course of Mr. Horne's enquiry and to the question why copies of the reports and evidence against them were not furnished to them.

Nor is this all. The Government of Madras suspended the officers on March 10; they passed their order reinstating them on May 4. Yet nobody knew up to May 25, when the "Times" correspondent despatched his telegram, what the charges against the officers were. The complaint is further made that a colouring has been given to the case for which the Government must be held responsible, and which must have a most mischievous effect. Not only is it held that the punishment inflicted is out of proportion to the offence, even if it were proved. There is a suspicion unfortunately not without justification that the Government of Madras has sacrificed these oficials to make evidence of Indian incompteancy at this juncture. The first intimation that the public had of the suspension of these officers was from an Anglo-Indian newspaper, the "Madras Times" and that intimation was accompanied with an emphatic declaration of Indian unfitness for responsibility and rule. The information on which this declaration was made must have been obtained from official sources probably from the collector's report which isstill treated as confidential. How this report leaked out into this single newspaper office is not known but the coincidence is certainly strking that the favoured journal has been specially virulent in attacking the Councils Bill. But there it was not merely a suggestion not even an insinuation, but an emphatic assertion damaging enough to the whole race of Indians; and Mr. Rees lost no time in making venomous use of it in the House of Commons. The "Indian Patriot" rightly deplores this tendency to jump at anything and everything which helps to discredit a class by inference from individuals instances. So long as it is indulged in, it is useless to hope for a reconciliation of the races, a rapproachment between of them. It is not difficult

(as it says) to cite any number of instances where European officials have failed to cope with a situation like that at Guntur, where they made most egregious mistakes, where they even failed to be at the post of danger and of their duty. But what purpose can be served by acrimonious controversy of this description? Unhappily, in this instance, it was deliberately provoked, and the Government must have known of it.

POLICE EVIDENCE IN RIOT CASES.

When the Tinnevelly riots took place and the arrests were made, we pointed (says the "Punjabee") to certain coincidence in the circumstances with those of the Rawalpindi occurrence, among them being the fact of five pleaders getting into trouble. Now that the appeals of some of the alleged rioters have been finally decided by the Madras High Court these coincidences are once again brought to light. And in this business Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has, to a certain extent, filled the part of Mr. Martineau by showing how some of the cases were got up, and how the police acted with rashness and precipitancy, if not in bad faith. Disagreement having arisen on the appeals between Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair the case was referred to a third Judge Mr. Justice Munro, who has steered a middle course. Differing from Mr. Justice Benson, he has acquitted two of the appellants, while against the opinion of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair he has upheld the conviction of the other two. With regard to these latter Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair has gone exhaustively into the evidence on record against them, and has shown its paucity and unreliability. But the most interesting part of his judgement is where he gives an inkling as to how the riot was caused. (x) It like that of Mr. Agnew in the Rawalpindi case in taking unnecessary proceedings. Writes the learned Judge:-

(x) It will be seen that the provocation given was indiscreet action

The public mind was excited by these speeches (of Chidambaram and Siva)when on the 12th, the next day, the District Magistrate initiated fresh proceedings against them, arrested them and had them confined. This order was held to be illegal by the High Court. There was no doubt on the prosecution evidence that the order above referred to remanding Chidambaram pillai to gaol on the 12th was the cause the cause of the closing of the shops at Tuticorin and provoked the riot at Tinnevelly.

Speaking of the Police evidence Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair observes:-

Ramalingam Pillai is 22 years old, and I find it difficult to believe that he would have been protesting his innocense saying his conduct was perfectly legal, if he had been engaged only a few minutes before in committing arson at the police staton, and if he were then engaged in rioting. The inspector who arrested him conveniently forgets these words which are in his favour. He was taken to the District Superintendent of Police after his arrest who the inspector says, struck him a blow with a whip handle on the head which caused bleeding. This assault on a person under arrest was, of course, wrong, and I have no doubt that the subordinate police officers, seeing that he was struck by the superintendent and injured, concocted this case against him.

We await with interest to see whether Sir Arthur Lawley's Government, which has been so anxious to get sentences on the accused in sedition cased enhanced, will take any and if so what, notice of the conduct of this Superintendent of Police.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

69. C.I.D. report on the Disturbance occured in the coimbatore Jail.

REFERENCE:-C.I,D. report file No. 5. page 399.

24th August 1908.

My dear Mr. Hammick.

I have just received the following wire from Coimbatore.

"Serious encouter in jail yesterday afternoon. Jailer badly injured. Convicts fired on; one killed, five injured. all quiet now. Please wire orders for a jailer to come here."

This is a serious piece of news and no other particulars are as yet available. So it is not known how or why the disturbance took place. It is not improbable perhaps that the presence of some of these seditious prisoners may be at the bottom of it. Chidambaram pillay and others are at Coimbatore. ~~I~~

It seems to me to be an excellent thing that such execution was done on the prisoners. Had this been done in some of the other jails some time ago, there would be fewer disturbances. Within the last year ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ there have been half a dozen, rows or bad assaults on officials and it was almost time an end were put to them. They show the trend of the times. I drew attention to this matter in connection with the assaults on the superintendents at the ~~penidential~~ Penitentiary Vellore and Rajamundry and also in connection with the ~~generation~~ question of Batons (and worthless) and revolver ammunition. It is ~~almost~~ about time we changed ~~one~~ our methods. and took the ~~xxxx~~ business seriously in hand. A milk-and-water policy does not ~~answer~~ ensure in a jail and I fear I must say there has been more water than milk in it., so far.

I am going down to Coimbatore ~~xxxxxx~~ this morning after next, and will tour up the East Coast where Cholara is ~~puralent~~ prevelant in all the jails.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING CI.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 --- 1911)

60. C.I.D. report on the search conducted in Uppudi Prakasa Rao's House.

REFERENCE: C.I.D. report File No.5 Page 438.

Uppudi Prakasa Rao.

This individual has been watched for some time past as information was received that he applied to the Bharat Mat Agency, Lahore for permission to translate and publish books called "Divide and Conquer" and "The Pearl Necklace" of which the former is said to be objectionable and also because he was visiting Calcutta.

The Hindu of the 11th. October contained an announcement that the Police had obtained a warrant under section 124 A I.P.C. and searched Prakasa Rao's house at Vizianagaram and his father-in-la's at Vizagapatam, on the 7th idem.

On the 13th October his Special Branch Weekly Report was received. In this he said that, as Uppudi Prakasa Rao had been doing a lot of typing in his house, he had obtained warrants from the District Magistrate and had the house searched, that nothing had been found to establish a case, but that from some of the papers seized, there was no doubt that he was a seditionist.

Uppudi Prakasa Rao has been brought on to the list of political agitators of this Presidency and the Superintendent of Police Vizagapatam has been asked to have a careful watch kept on his movements and doings.

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~~2. This conference records with regret~~

The Govt's note: The man may become a dangerous fellow.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

61. C .I.D. Report on the receipt of the "Talwar" a seditious paper from London.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report file No. 5 page 523.

Advance copy of a paragraph of Secret Police Abstract No.1, dated the 8th January 1910.

The Talwar, a seditious paper.

(a) C.I.D. A copy of a note on the first number of a new seditious paper, called the Talwar, is printed below.

The ~~impmrm~~ importation of copies of this paper into India has been prohibited under section 19 of the Sea customs Act, and their interception and transmission to the Director of Criminal Intelligence ordered under section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act:-

A copy has been received from London of the first number of a new seditious paper called the Talwar. It is headed "Berlin November 20, 1909" but is believed to have been printed in Paris under the supervision of V.V.S. Aiyar the false heading ~~being~~ being inserted in order that the revolutionary movement might appear to be more widespread. The reason for choosing Berlin is, perhaps, indicated in the editor's reference to ~~itas~~ it as " Our refuge in a foreign land which all the might of England cannot touch." Under the title of the paper is a small reproduction of a photograph of Madan Lal Dhingra, the murderer of Sir William Curzon- Wyllie, and the name Madan was originally printed at the top of the sheet but has been covered over by a slip on which the word "The" of the title is printed. The paper is described as an "Organ of Indian Independence;" it consists of four pages similar in size and general appearance to the Indian Sociologist, of which it professes to be an imitation.

In the first article on "Our Gospel" the editor hails Madan Lal as the herald of national liberty. "July the 1st he says, "will long be a cherished landmark in the story of our struggle for national freedom. For, on that night in the metropolis of the great Empire in which we are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in which we occupy the proud and noble position of scavengers, was acted symbolically in the persons of three individuals the great Indian drama that is yet to be. Madan Lal stood for the Motherland: the Englishman for the hated alien despots that have enslaved her; while Cawas Lalcaca shared the fate of those of our countrymen who have the traitorous temerity to assist the tyrant in the work of keeping us down."

The writer is in favour of a policy of assassination followed by armed revolution. "Individual martyrdom must precede collective martyrdom. For collective martyrdom is the indispensable condition precedent of victory."

The following appeal is printed on the last page: "As the enemy will attempt to prevent the circulation of this paper, every reader is earnestly requested to help in its circulation as much as he possibly can."

Note:- Will all officers please have a very careful watch kept for copies of this paper and report promptly to this office regarding it?

(b) Trichinopoly, 29-12-09. A copy of this paper was received this week at the Trichinopoly city club. Unfortunately its cover was lost, as the Club peon threw it away and by the time the Honorary Secretary had handed the paper over to the Police, all traces of it had gone.

Madras,
28th December 1909.

J.T.W. Filson,
Personal Assistant to the D.I.G. of Police,
C.I.D. and Railways.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

62. C.I.D. Report on the despatch pockets of seditious leaflets to monitory of native schools in Guntur.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5 Page 509.

E X T R A C T.

MADRAS POLICE ABSTRACT FOR "'TH NOVEMBER; 1908.

1724(B)Guntur, 14-11-1908. The District Superintendent of Police writes:--

"On the 6th instant, two packets of these leaflets were received in the Bapátla Post office, one addressed to P.Venkateswaramayya, Government Pleader, and the other to Gandham Venkataratnam, a student of the Sixth Form, but they were not delivered to them, under the orders of the District Magistrate. There is a talk in village, that the Headmaster Panchapagesa Aiyar, received the packet addressed to the ~~packet addressed to~~ the Sixth Form teacher and reposted the same in two packets from Tenali to the address of the abovementioned ~~two packets for Tenali to the address of the abovementioned~~ two persons in order to annoy them, owing to ill-feeling. It is reported that the leanings of P.Venkateswaramayya are towards extermism that Gandham Venkataratnam is a bad lot, and that the leaflets received by the Fifth Form teacher are said to have been destroyed.

Paragraph 1665(c) current--C.I.D.

"These inflammatory leaflets appear to have reached Guntur also, but no trace of them could be found here. Enquiries however continue".

District Magistrate's remarks dated the 19th Novr.:-

"I hear the Headmaster of the Hindu High School, Guntur, says that he got some leaflets addressed to the monitors of his school about the end of October and that he destroyed them. I also hear that some were sent to the Native Club, Guntur, and Mr. Bhavana Charlu, the Secretary, says he burnt them.

x Paragraph 1183(b) current--C.I.D.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911)

63. C.I.D. report on the state of Swadesi feeling at Bapatla.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report File No. 5. page 505.

B ~~XA~~ P A T L A.

The recent sentences in the Tenali Bomb Case and in the Bapatla Seditious Leaflet case are reported to have had a very sobering effect. Two extremists, Amidallapalli Bhavanarayana and Vendatam Venkateswarulu are reported to require watching. Both names are new and the Superintendent of Police has been advised and asked for further information. Panchapakesa Aiyar, Headmaster of the Board High School, is said to hold extreme views, and to communicate them to his boys. His name was mentioned in paragraph 1724(b) of the Abstracts for 1908 in connection with some seditious leaflets. P. Venkataswaramayya, the Government Pleader, whose name was mentioned in the above paragraph, is said to have been concerned in the leaflet case (referred to above) which ended in the conviction of P.Basavayya.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

64. HARDSHIP OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. MR. H.C.L. POLAK'S ADDRESS IN MADURA.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. File No. 5 Page 428-30-

Mr. Polak of South Africa who was deputed by the British Indian association in South Africa. in 1909 to go over to India, to acquaint the Indians of the innumerable hardships of their fellow countrymen in South Africa, arrived at Madura on 20th October 1909. He addressed a public meeting organised by the District People's Association. In his speech he gave a detailed account of the suffering to which natives of India were subjected by the white people in the four colonies of Transvaal, Natal Cape Colony and Orange Free state. He explained to the audience, how the various unsympathetic measures of the Government such as the Immigration Act; the licensing law; the Three pound annual tax; the poll tax; and the Asiatic registration act; were making the condition of life unbearable for the Indians. He described in words of sorrow and Pathas the humilating treatment meted out to Indian free settles and the slavish cruelty inflicted on the indentured Indian coolies under ~~there~~ those acts and laws. He told them how Indian ~~warren~~ women were forced to ~~better~~ barter their modesty and virture to escape punishment ~~made~~ under these laws and how Indian indentured coolies were driven to seek an end for their sufferings in suicide which were proving ~~yo~~ to be the highest ever known in any part of the world. He also gave them an account of the non-violent resistance struggle, carried on by the Indians under the leadership of Gandhiji, to preserve them from being exterminated by the systamatic onslaught of the white people in South Africa.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAININGNC.I.D.(REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

65. "The Indian Patriot on the hardship of the Indian indentured coolies on the emigrants passanger ship"

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5 115.

B.I.N.S. SHIPS.
33--
and passengers.

(To the Editor of the Indian Patriot)

Sir, May I in the interest of the several thousands of Indians who proceed, mostly as indentured and free coolies to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States by B.I.N. Companies steam ships, Tongra, Tusta, and Taroba, request you to publish the following so that the Company concerned or their duly accredited Agents in Madras and Penang may known something of the gross inconveniences hardhsips and indignities to which the 'unfortunate passengers are subjected. They are huddled up together like so many cattle in the places specially assinged to them. The food supplied to them and to the other deck passengers as well, is generally bad, though, in the opinion of the ship surgeon, who is expected to examine it, is good and wholesome. Bad as it is, the Bandari and his men while distributing the food violently lay hands on them. They also abuse them. While their (the ordinary passengers) tickets are examined by a European officer, Subordinate to the Chief, with the assistance of lascars, they are pushed this side and that side and otherwise treated very badly. Again, when they are examined by the Doctor they are subjected to similar treatment. The worst of all is this: A European officer, guided by the Chief lascar comes round the deck while the ship is on the high waters, and taxes the boxes and bundles of the passengers even though they may contain their wearing apparels and other necessary articles

and collects bags of rupees, and yet no receipts are given to them, even when asked for such receipts. Even small boxes are taxed. This doesx not seem fair at all. The indentured coolies are ill-treated even by the Government Emigration Inspector who is in charge of them. These coolies, men and women, suffer most in every way, in the several flourshing Rubber, coffee and sugar Estates. Their heart rending tales of woe and misery, I heard everywhere in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

W.Raju Naidux.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

(1905 - 1911)

66. "The Humble Memorial of the Madrassis on the hardship of the Indians in South Africa".

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report File No. 5. page 268-70-

To

The Honourable the Commons
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
In Parliament assembled.

The Humble Memorial of the Indian people of the Presidency of Madras, India.

Most Respectfully Sheweth:-

1. That your humble Memorialists are Indian subjects of His Majesty King- Emperor living in the Presidency of Madras and are greatly interested in the liberties well-being and prosperity of their fellow Indian subjects in the Transvaal.

2. That your humble Memorialists like the rest of His Majesty's Indian subjects have been noticing with deep concern the increasing prejudice amongst the "White" population in South African Colonies against Asiatics in general and British Indians in particular. They have been watching with pain and humiliation the indignities and hardships to which their fellow Indian subjects are subjected by the Transvaal Government and they have been following with sympathy and admiration the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts that the Indians in the Transvaal have been putting forth to secure the recognition of their position as citizens of the British Empire and to vindicate their elementary rights as such.

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3. That your Honourable House is doubtless aware how responsible British Statesmen denounced the treatment of British Indians by the late South African Republic and protested against the retention on the Statue book of that Republic, of Regulations denying British Indians their ordinary rights as citizens and how the position of the British Indians in the Transvaal was made a casus belle when England went to war with the Republic. It is deplorable that the passing of the Transvaal under British Dominion has tended not to the amelioration of the condition of the British Indians in it, but to the rigorous enforcement of laws which the Boer Government from considerations of policy allowed to be inoperative and to the imposition by fresh legislation of even more serious restrictions upon the British Indians in the Transvaal.

4. That the treatment of the British Indian in South African colonies particularly in the Transvaal, has been a material factor in the creation and the growth of the 'Unrest' in India and is leading to the fear on the part of the Indian people that in the conflict of interests between the White and the British Indian populations, the Indians will be made to suffer and that, in trying to work out their destinies and to realise to the full the possibilities that may be open to them, it is not safe for the Indian people to count upon the sympathy and co-operation of the British. A political danger is thus being created of the greatest significance, imperilling the best interests of the Empire.

5. That all the various communities that people the vast Indian continent are at one in their condemnation of the un-British denial by the Transvaal Government to the British Indians in the Transvaal of the rights and privileges which they are entitled to as subjects of the British Empire, and the Indian Government is also of the same opinion as the Indian people.

6. That your humble Memorialists beg respectfully to submit that what is needed is a firm and emphatic declaration by the British Parliament and the British Government that they would not allow any part of the Empire even though it be a self-governing colony to so carry on its Government as to refuse to allow to the subjects of the British Empire, no matter to what parts of it they may belong, the enjoyment of their birthright as British subjects and a determined insistence on every part of the Empire the self-governing colony as much as the rest doing its duties by the Empire to which it owes allegiance.

7. That your humble Memorialists feel no doubt that your Honourable House will recognise the self-restraint with which the British Indians in the Transvaal have put forward their demands and the fact that the satisfaction of those demands will not involve any danger to the Trnasvaal being essentially a white colony, but will only allow the enjoyment by the British Indians in the Transvaal of the rights already vested in them.

8. That while your humble Memorialists are unwilling to dogmatise on the question whether any explicit and definite assurance was held out to the leaders of the Indian community in the Transvaal by the Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal that the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907 would be repealed before the leaders and the other members of the Indian community voluntarily effected their Registration, a Registration which your Honourable House may be aware, was effected after great personal risk to some of the leaders of the Indian Community, your humble Memorialists feel no doubt that such voluntary Registration was effected in the sincere belief that the said Act would be repealed, and that the repeal of the said Act is now called for as an act of statesmanship to secure not merely the peace and welfare of the by no means negligible British Indian population in the Transvaal, but also the contentment of the vast Indian population especially when it is conceded on all hands that the said Act is clumsy and unworkable and there is a later Act embodying some of its most important provisions.

9. That as regards the demands by their Indian fellow-subjects in the Transvaal that the statute itself should provide for the admission every year into the Transvaal of not less than six Indians of good character, and of prescribed educational qualification, your humble Memorialists beg respectfully to submit that the demand is perfectly legitimate and reasonable and errs only on the side of moderation.

10. Your humble Memorialists feel that the permissive provisions in the existing statute are not enough to meet the requirements of the case as they are emphatically of opinion that the introduction every year of at least six Indians into the Transvaal of good character, and of high intellectual and educational attainments is essential to keep up the moral tone of the Indian community and to assure to it the continuance of its distinctive type of civilisation. To your humble Memorialists this is a matter of such paramount importance that it should not be left merely to permissive provisions to give effect to it. Your humble Memorialists are sorry to confess that the ligh-hearted manner in which the declarations of responsible statesmen have been explained away in justifying the rigorous policy that is now enforced against the British Indians in the Transvaal affords ample room for the apprehension that provisions which are left to the mere discretion of officers, however, highly placed, to be brought into force, will not be given effect to at least to as full an extent as the interests of the Indians in the Transvaal might require.

11. Your humble Memorialists beg also respectfully to point out that the satisfaction and the enthusiasm which the recent Reform Proposals promulgated by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have evoked throughout the country has not served to remove the sense of degradation and discontent which the treatment of their brethren in the Transvaal and the other South African Colonies has induced in the minds of the Indian People.

12. Your humble Memorialists would most respectfully submit that the satisfaction of the few simple demands made

on behalf of the British Indians in the Transvaal, demands which even from the white point of view cannot in reason but be considered small and unimportant, will be not only an act of justice to the Indian Subjects of His Majesty in the Transvaal and in India, but will also prove an act of the highest political wisdom serving as it will do, to remove a deep cause of soreness and irritation and to strengthen the feeling on the part of the Indian people of solidarity with the British Empire which in the last resort is its greatest asset.

13. Your memories therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take such measures as may appear necessary to secure the repeal of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907 and the embodiment in the Statue-book of the right on the part of the Indian Community in the Transvaal and the other South African Colonies to have an addition of British Indians to their numbers of good character and prescribed educational attainments and to secure and assure to the British Indians in the Transvaal and the other South African Colonies that fair and considerate treatment to which they are entitled as British Subjects and as the inheritors of an ancient civilization which even now challenges the respectful attention, if not the admiration of the rest of the civilised world.

For which act of justice your Memorialsts as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

67. Congress Resolution on the hardship of the Indians in south Africa.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. File No. 5 Page 1-4.

A SHORT NOTE OF THE SUBJECT.

The Indian National Congress at its Madras sessions in 1908, passed the following resolution on the hardship of Indian immigrants in South Africa, calling upon the British Parliament to take suitable steps to stop the humilating treatment meted out to the Indian nationals in South Africa.

The 4th resolution on the agenda paper which runs as follows, was proposed by Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai of Lucknow:-

"This Congress views with the greatest indignation the harsh, humiliating and cruel treatment to which British Indians, even of the highest respectability and position have been subjected by the British Colonies in South Africa, and expresses its alarm at the likelihood of such treatment resulting in far reaching consequences of a mischievous character calculated to cause great injury to the best interests of the British Empire, and trusts that the Imperial Parliament will, while regranting the new constitution to South Africa secure the interest of the Indian inhabitants of South Africa.

"This Congress begs earnestly to press upon the British Parliament and the Government of India the desirability of dealing with the self-governing colonies in the same manner in which they ruthlessly deal with Indian interests so long as they adhere to the selfish and one-sided policy which they proclaim and practise and persist in their present course of denying to His Majesty's Indian subjects their just rights as citizens of the Empire.

"This

"This Congress begs earnestly to press upon the British Parliament and the Government of India the desirability of dealing with the self-governing colonies in the same manner in which they ruthlessly deal with Indian interests so long as they adhere to the selfish and one-sided policy which they proclaim and practise and persist in their present course of denying to His Majesty's Indian subjects their just rights as citizens of the Empire.

"This Congress while aware of the declaration of responsible statesmen in favour of allowing the self-governing Colonies in the British Empire to monopolise vast undeveloped territories for exclusive white settlement, deems it but right to point out that the policy of shutting the door and denying the rights of full British citizenship to all subjects of the British Crown, while preaching and enforcing the opposite policy in Asia and other parts of the world, is fraught with grave mischief to the future and is as unwise as it is unrighteous."

The mover read a paper in English in which he described the various hardships and disabilities under which the British Indians in the Transvaal are suffering; such as voluntary registration the giving of thumb impressions, compulsion to get home at 9'o' clock at night prohibition from travelling in first-class railway carriages etc. He said that the white men in the Transvaal did not like the presence of the British Indians, because the standard of living of the latter was much cheaper. He expressed his surprise that Lord Morley was silent in this matter. A Mussalman of European birth was welcomed in the Transvaal but a Jew or Mussalman of India was kept away. He pointed out that this was contrary to the dictates of Christianity and to the principles of civilization. He at the same time opined that it was hard to expect a better behaviour from the Colonials as they represented only the surplus population of the other countries When dealing with them, it was no use to deal as one would with the pick of the European communities. England need not fear their resentment or even their separation. The British Empire would not suffer at all by their anger. Mr. Churchill suggested as a solution of this difficulty, that particular parts of

as a solution of this difficulty that particular parts of the country might be set apart for the Indians. In closing his speech the speaker said that they must safeguard the honour of their country to the last drop of blood if need be (cheers).

Mr. C.Y.Chintamani of Madras, in seconding the resolution spoke in English and said that it was only two years ago that they met in Congress in Calcutta when they had under consideration the Asiatic Law-amendment Ordinance which had been passed by the Legislative Council of the Crown Colony of the Transvaal and a deputation was sent to London to represent to His Majesty's Government that the interests of the British Indians in the Transvaal should be safeguarded and His Majesty's Government disallowed it. After the Transvaal war, when by peace it became a self-governing Colony, the very first act of the Legislature was to pass the Asiatic Law-amendment Act. That was resisted by the Indian community in that Colony and a compromise was arrived at at first, but unfortunately misunderstanding arose about the terms and as a result of the agitation which was thus renewed he was sorry to find so many of his honoured countrymen, Gandhi and his coadjutors, were rotting in jail as so many felons (cries of shame). This was the situation in the Transvaal and the Government of the neighbouring Colony of Natal had not been idle either. The speaker then referred in detail to the three Bills introduced in the Natal Legislature which made it impossible for an Indian to live and carry on trade in that Colony. In the colony of Rhodesia, in the Cape Colony and also in Mauritius there had been great activity in forging anti-Indian Legislation. In reply to a deputation about this affair Lord Morley had stated that he could not interfere. He hoped that British statesmen would be as solicitous about the interests of the Indian people as they were about those of the colonies. Unless and until they tackled this problem courageously and unless the treatment of the British Indians in the colonies was imporved none of the reforms which they might introduce into this country would allay public feeling. It also involved the question of the elementary rights of British

citizenship and the primary rights of all human beings when they left their mother country to go to the other portions of the British Empire.

If British statesmen and British people recorgnised the non-white races of the British Empire as their fellow - citizens and extended to them the privileges of free citizenship by adopting a policy of trust and confidence in them, they might confidently rely on these non-white men living and dying for the glory of the British Empire and there need not be any fear of Germany or the United States or a combination of all the great powers combined (hear, hear, cheers).

This proposition was further supported by Mr. Ibrahim Naroddin Maqudam of Cape Town (South Africa), who delivered a speech in Hindustani giving a personal account of the disabilities and hardships suffered by them in South Africa. This proposition was further supported by Mr. Gadgil of Bombay who delivered a speech in English breifly stating the sufferings of the Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Balaguru Chettiar of Johensburg read a Tamil paper in support of the resolution, of which the following is a translation:-

"1. Mr. President, Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:- I am a native of the Tanjore district and have been for the last twelve years a merchant in Natal and Transvaal, I have been elected as a Delegate to this Congress both by the British Indian Association of Johannesburg and the Tanjore District Congress Committee. I have been asked by the Transvaal British Indian Association to represent the Transvaal Indians in this Congress which it is prayed may be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India to repeal the Asiatic Act, for the status of the educated Indians there whose honour is now at stake.

"2. With your kind indulgence, I shall mention to you a few of our sufferings though they may all be well-known to you.

"3. Firstly our respected brother Mr. M.K.Gandhi who is familiar to you all as a Delegate to the Congress in some previous years suffered recently at the hands of the authorities and was put in jail for his passive resistance to the high-handed acts of the

Boer Government and was treated ignominiously. Several other patriots are similarly suffering there (shame).

"4. Indians however respectable have to give thumb impressions when renewing their licenses. They should show their passes whenever they meet the Police or other officials on the road. The Indians there have special tribunals to try them and their judgments are not appealable. No new Indians can hereafter settle there. Indians however, respectable, must live outside the towns in places specially set apart for them. They have special passes if they leave their residences after 8 P.M.(shame). At 9 p.m. when a bell is struck the Indians must put out their lights and go to bed (shame). They cannot go with the white people in hackney carriages nor move with them freely. They ought not to purchase from or sell anything to them (shame). They are not admitted in hotels. They have separate tram cars. They must travel only in the third class in Railway carriages. The white people do not travel in third class(shame). The Indians must walk by foot paths adjoining roads. They have no votes in Municipalities or in the Legislative Councisl. They ought not to acquire any property there.

"5. It is strange that the British who fought with the Boers for their illtreatment of the Indians should now allow the Boers to treat us, Indians, worse than slaves".

"6. I need not say more on behalf of our countrymen who are suffering there. I am no doubt a poor representative of the Transvaal Indians, but I hope you will do your best to your suffering brethren there. It is a great misfortune that the liberal Secretary of State for India Lord Morley, who has done so much recently for the people of this country has been unable to do anything for the people of this land, living in one of the British colonies."

"7. Therefore, I, the poor representative of the Transvaal Indians humbly request this august assembly to pass a resolution requesting our Gracious Merciful Majesty, through the Government of India, to take steps to alleviate the sufferings of our brother Indians in Transvaal who are now treated worse than slaves, and

to repeal the Asiatic Registration Act."

Dr. U.L. Desai, of Burma, further supported the resolution. He spoke in English and said, among other things, that their cry was not "India for Indians" (questions of why not?) While this was so the white Transvallers were claiming the Transvaal for themselves. ~~Their~~ Thein fanatic cry was Africa for Africanders.

Dr. Clark, M.P., in further supporting the proposition said that the public opinion of Great Britain on the whole was with them while on the other hand, there was a very strong colonial opinion against them. He was not sure as to which ~~would~~ would ultimately be successful. He said that he was officially connected with the question, and that he knew every aspect of the question from the very beginning. He said that during the present year they could expect one or two things - either a federation of South Africa similar to what they had in Canada or unification - and the question for the Imperial Parliament was to consider about this, and he hoped that, when the question actually came before it, it would protect the millions of coloured men who were thus suffering.

The proposition was put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

68. Selected Extracts from the draft resolution to be proposed at the proposed at the Tanjore District Conference.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report File No. 5 - Page 492.

THE TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Third Annual session at Kumbakonam.

on November 20th &21st 1909.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

I. Indigenous Industries.

That this Conference Exhorts the people of this District to boycott wholesale foreign made cloths and prefer , even at some sacrifice, Swadesi articles to foreign manufactures.

II. That with a view to an increased interest in the development of the local Industries, this Conference further exhorts the people in this District to work up Industrial concerns on joint stock principles and start Swadesi Stores, whereever possible.

III Technical Education.

That for the attainment of the above-said objects and to enable our youths to earn their livelihood through private enterprises, this Conference urges the people.

(a) To open in a suitable locality in this District an industrial and technical school or workshop for instruction suited to the needs of the District and that Government be appealed to for substantial aid.

(b) That a Committee be also appointed at this Conference to take steps for giving effect to this resolution.

IV. Village Panchayets.

(a) That this Conference urges on the people the importance of establishing People's Panchayets throughout the District

VII. The Tuticorion Steam Navigation Co.,

That this Conference while fully sympathising with the Swadesi Steam Navigation Company in its present financial crisis exhorts everyone in this District to contribute liberally towards the up-keep of this only patriotic enterprise of the kind in South India, being conscious also of the fact that this District in particular commands many natural advantages for Sea borne trade.

X Co-operative Stores and Banks.

(b) That this Conference appeals to the mirasdars of the District not to sell paddy to owners of Rice Mills wholesale for export to foreign parts, as such practice results in want of sufficient supply to local demands.

XII. Thanks to Government.

That this Conference places on record its grateful thanks to the Madras Government for their withdrawal of the prosecution of M.R.Ry. G.Subramania Iyer Avl, who presided over the last year Conference.

XIII. Sympathy for the Transval Indians.

(a) That this conference expresses its sympathy with the heroic sufferings of the persecuted Transval Indians in their admirable struggle for securing a just and humane treatment there and whilt entering its most emphatic protests against the heat-rending indignities our countrymen are being put to, join with the voice of all India in praying that the Imperial Government would intercede on their behalf and get their status early improved as subjects of H.M's Empire.

(b) This Conference further offers its sincere thanks to Mr. Polak for his self-sacrificing efforts to ameliorate their condition.

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XIX. Emigration.

That this Conference urges on Government to take steps to prevent emigration of coolies to foreign countries, as such emigration seriously interferes with the economic development of this District.

(b) That this Conference further urges the land-owners in this District to endeavour, so far as they could help it, to improve the social and material condition of the labouring and especially Panchama classes, as a means to prevent their emigration from the District,

(c) and further authorises the Conference Executive Committee to publish periodical leaflets instructing the labourers on the difficulties they undergo in foreign lands and to adopt such other means as would influence them to stick to their District here.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 —— 1911)

~~69.-Selected Extracts from the draft resolution~~

69. Selected Extracts from the resolutions passed at the North Arcot District Conference.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5. Page ~~379.~~ 384.—91

The N. Arcot Dt Conference was held at Chittoor on 21-8.1909. The following resolutions ~~were passed~~ among other resolutions were passed touching constitutional aspects.-

That this Conferenee records its sense of the great loss which this country has sustained in the death of Rai Bahadur P.Ananda Charlu C.I.E. who rendered valuable services to this country during many years of distinguished public life.

IV. That this conference tenders its grateful thanks to the Right Honourable Lord Morley and to His Excellency Lord Minto for the appointment of an Indian as a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, for the declared policy of appointing Indians as Members of Provincial Executive Councils, and for the expansion and reform of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, to be effected in pursuance of the Indian Councils Act, 1909.

(a) That this Conference is of opinion that the principle of election of members to the Local Legislative Councils will be best given effect to, if, instead of the general electorates such as District Boards and Municipalities referred to in the despatch of the Government of India, the Presidency excluding the City of Madras be divided into as many electorates as there are members under the scheme for such general electorates and the graduates residing in each electorate with persons possessing the property qualifications in it making them eligible for election as members of Municipal Councils or as members of Taluk Boards under the notification of the Government of Madras No. 497 dated 13th April 1909, be constituted the electoral unit.

(b) That this Conference is of opinion that the eight seats proposed by the Government of India in their original scheme for territorial representation in the Madras Legislative Council is inadequate and that the additional seats thrown oepn under the India Councils Act of 1909 may also be made available

for territorial representation.

(c) That this Conference is of opinion that the introduction of a separate electoral register for Mahomedans from the Rural Boards upwards to the Legislative Councils is inexpedient and impolitic and that for the adequate representation of the Mahomedan community additional representatives may whereever necessary be nominated or elected in such manner as may be best suited to the local and special circumstances of each Province and District.

(d) That this Conference requests the Government of India to publish the draft regulations under the Indian Councils Act 1909 for Public criticism before taking them up for final consideration.

V. (a) That this Conference disapproves the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission for the enactment of a General Delegation Act to enable the transmission of executive power from a higher ato a lower authority by Government notification as such removal of legislative safe-guards by executive orders is bad in principle and would tend to an unwholesome and unnecessary extension of the sphere of executive authority, thereby producing dissatisfaction and lessening the public confidence in the Government.

(d) That this conference is of opinion that the non-official elected members of District Boards should be regularly used as consultative bodies by the Collectors of the respective districts on matters which though not included in the administrative sphere of such boards affect the district generally or important portions of its area or people.

That while generally agreeing with the recommendations of the commission regarding village Panchayets, Municipalities and Rural Boards this conference regards as retorgrade the proposals that District and Divisional Officers should be presidents of District and Sub-district Boards, and is strongly of opinion that effect should be given to Madras Act V. of 1884 and power granted to the Boards to elect non-officials as Presidents.

VI (a) That this Conference views with alarm and deep concern the increasing prejudice of the white population in South Africa against Asiatics in general & British Indians in particular and strongly resents the indignities and hardships to which the Indian subjects of H.M. the King Emperor are being subjected by the white population in their noble, and heroic efforts to oobtain a recognition of their position as citizens of the British Empire and fears that the conduct of the white population in South Africa coupled with the indifference of British statesmen to protect the elementary rights of citizenship of the British Indian subjects of His Majesty have been giving rise to a strong and growing feeling that when there is a conflict of interests between the Indians and other white races, both subjects of His Majesty the interests of Indians are entirely left out of consideration and that the growth of this feeling is fraught with political danger of the greatest significance imperilling the best interests of the empire and this conference respectufully urges the absolute necessity of taking immediate steps to allay this feeling and take such measures as may appear necessary to His Majesty's Government to obtain the repeal of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act 1907, and to secure to the British Indians in the Transvaal and other South African colonies that treatment to which they are entitled as British subjects.

(b) That this Conference would further invite the attention of His Majesty's Government to the draft Act of Union drawn up by the convention in South Africa by virtue of which the grave disabilities of the Indians settled there will not only be perpetuated but the franchise at present enjoyed by the Indians oc of cape colony is to be withdrawn. This Conference submits that the future of the Indian population of that protion of the Empire will be gravely imperilled unless explicit provision is made in the new constitution to safeguard their rights of citizenship, and prays that His Majesty's sanction to the Act of Union may be withheld if such provision is not made.

VII (iii) That vice-Presidents of District and Taluk Boards should be non-officials and appointed only by election.

That this conference accords its hearty support to the Swadeshi movement and calls upon the people earnestly to labour for its success by stimulating the production and consumption of indigenous articles, by giving them preference over imported ones even at some sacrifice, whereever practicable

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911)

70. Reception of the Reforms - Extracts from the Hindu.

REFERENCE:- C.I.D. File No. 5 page 10-15.

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The following persons contributed their views on the Minto-Morley reforms, which were published in the columns of the Hindu in a serial.

(1) Devan Bahadur L.A.Govindaraghava Iyer.
(2) Mr. M.Krishna Nair.
(3) M.Venkata Subba Rao.
(4) K.R.Guruswami Iyer.
(5) Mr. G.Srinivasa Rao.
(6) Mr. C.Vijayaraghavachariar.
(7) Mr. N.Subharao Pantulu.
(8) Mr. M.V.Jogiah Panthulu.

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.A

(1905 - 1911)

7. THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEDITIOUS SWADESI SONGS IN MADRAS.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. Report File No. 5 Page 141.

Books containing the english translation of the Swadesi songs composed by the Bengal patriots were distributed among the people in Madras. A copy of it is found in the file No. 5 on page 140.

SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 - 1911)

79. THE HINDU ON THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED IN THE "SWARAJ" SEDITION CASE.

REFERENCE:-C.I.D. report File No. 5. page 108.

The following is an extract from the editorial written by the Hindu on the heavy and disproportionate sentence given to the accused in the swaraj sedition case.

In the Swaraj Sedition case, judgement was delivered in

Swaraj Sedition Case. appeal yesterday in the High Court by Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Miller, dismissing the appeals preferred by the two accused against their conviction, but enhancing their sentence on an application presented by the ~~Rmxixx~~ Public Prosecutor at the instance of the local Government. The sentence on the 1st accused Bodi Narayana Row was altered from one of nine months' simple imprisonment to rigorous imprisonment for the same period. The sentence of six months' simple imprisonment which had been passed on the 2nd accused G.Hari Sarvothama Raow M.A., by the Sessions Judge of Kistna was enhanced to rigorious imprisonment for three years. We consider that the latter sentence is one of excessive severity and that under the circumstances of the case the Judgement of the Indian sessions Judge which we published yesterday along with that of the High Court Judges, would carry more moral weight with the public than the one by which it has been superseded. The facts which have been held as established in the case are that the first accused ~~a~~ was the proprietor of a Telugu weekly paper called swaraj. There was a paper called Swaraj, with which the accused had had no connection, which came to an end on the 27th January 1908. The 1st and 2nd accused published their paper which was also called Swaraj for the first time on the 12th March 1908. The 2nd accused who was the proprietor, did not reside at Bezawada where the paper was printed and published. By a notice printed in the Swaraj of the 16th April 1908 the 2nd accused G.Hari Sarvothama Row,

M.A., announced that he had renounced his proprietorship in the paper. His connection with it had therefore lasted a month and four days. The paper ceased publication altogether in the beginning of July 1908. The circulation of this ephemeral publication was 200 copies, a convincing proof that the reading public in the District did not take it seriously. The articles which form the subject of the charges against both the accused were contained in the issues of the Swaraj published on the 16th March 1908, and the 11th June 1908. The Sessions Judge ~~the subject~~ found that of the three articles which formed the subjects of the indictment that contained in exhibit C was the most serious, that 1st accused was liable for the publication of all the three articles and 2nd accused was liable only for the publication of the article marked as exhibit A. By an order dated 3rd July 1908, the Madras Government authorised the institution of criminal proceedings against both the accused. We have ground to believe that the prosecution was instituted against the opinion of the District Magistrate but in compliance with that of the District Superintendent of Police. It may be stated that 2nd accused G.Hari Sarvothama Raw is a Master of Arts of the Madras University and is of a good family. As soon as the prosecution was launched, both the accused submitted a humble apology to the local Government with a prayer that it might be withdrawn. The prayer of the petitioners was recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government by the District Magistrate and the Indian Press also earnestly supported it at the time. The Madras Government refused to accept the recommendation although in the opinion of Mr. Morris, the Collector and Magistrate who was in administrative charge of the District for 8 or 9 years "nothing has occurred to disturb the amicable relations hitherto existing between the people and the Government". The Madras Government if they considered it in-advisable to abandon the prosecution altogether of a man in the position of G.Hari Sarvothama Rao, who had ceased connection with the paper two months and a half before the criminal proceedings were instituted - could have taken the more

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humane course of proceeding against him under Section 108 A of the Criminal Procedure Code as they did in the case of Mr. G.Subramania Aiyer. The prosecution of the case was however persisted as laid and the case dragged on its weary length in the committing Magistrate's Court and in the Sessions Court during which the accused were in custody for four months. It was under these circumstances that the Sessions Judge (Mr. Kershasp) in convicting the second accused, G.Harisarvothama Raw, gave him a sentence of simple imprisonment for six months. To these who read his Judgement in the light of the abovementioned facts, his remarks as to the nature of the punishment and the character of the chance will appear singularly - - -(sic). The Sessions Judge had fully realised his responsibility in giving the punishment which he did. He went into the whole question of what punishment should be inflicted with judicial eare and earnest consideration of all the points involved and his conclusion is we venture to think, in accordance with the principle of the remarks which he cites of a great author viz., "It will not be disputed that if confidence is to be retained in any system of administration of the penal law, that system must be founded on justice and it must not conflict with the sentiment of the people". It seems to us more than strange that after the conviction and sentence by the Sessions Judge the local Government should have deemed it fit to move the High Court for an enhancement of the Sentences on G.Harisarvothama Row M.A. There is reason to believe that in this matter likewise the District Magistrate was not in favour of the action taken. It is extraordinary how the opinions of responsible officials on the spot are sometimes given the go-bye by the Government. The Police officials seem to have dominated the situation all through. When the case came up for hearing before the High Court, the Public had expected that the question of punishment in a criminal case would not be lightly interfered with, in appeal for purposes of enhancement without very grave and substantial

reasons for the same. We fail to see that the learned Judges have given such weighty reasons for converting a sentence of simple imprisonemtn into one of three years' rigorous imprisonment against a man in regard to whom there is so much to be said for a temperate punishment. We can approve neither of the action of the local Government in pressing the case so rigorously through all its stages against the accused nor of the judgement of the High Court so severely dealing with him. We have no doubt that both these high holders of power, the Executive and the Judicial have acted with the best motives in the discharge of their respective duties. It must at the same time be borne in mind that popular confidence in the administration of justice is a factor of the highest importance for the maintanance of peace and order and that every effort should be made to preserve it. It is in every way desirable to arrest the growth of a popular impression in this country similar to that of which Lord Morley has once observed in a speech on Home Rule as follows:- "What I see in Ireland is a population in whom you are doing your best to breed want of reverence for the law, distrust for the tribunals, and resentment against the British rule which fastens that yoke upon their necks."

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SELECTED EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFIDENTIAL FILES CONTAINING C.I.D. REPORTS ETC., ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(1905 -- 1911)

79. Extracts from articles ~~and~~ on spies and spying in "Indian Patriot."
REFERENCE:- C.I.D. report File No. 5. page 119-121.

ON SPIES AND SPYING.

BY A NATIONALIST.

Those who have at all been interesting themselves in the progress and well-being of the national cause and been striving to advance it, have come under the close surveillance of the Government. Those who have preferred to work for the country's good apart from Government are specially marked out and favoured with special attention. Their movements are closely watched, their utterances are carefully recorded, but not correctly.

Government does not deem it conducive to its prestige that institutions should grow up and thrive independently of its vaunted support and patronage.

You are put down as the author of speeches you never made. Any little disturbance in the town is put down to your engineering and your machination.

To watch your multifarious activities, some gentlemen themselves sons of the soil, are set on you. These men are, in ordinary parlance, better known as spies or informers. They are as they must be selected at random. Any one whose name has not already been in the list of noted names kept by the police, is considered a fit subject for a post in the secret service. Men are chosen from all grades and they occupy all ranks, from the Constable to the Deputy Superintendent.

They are as unscrupulous as they are unintelligent. They must carry so much information a day, else their positions are not secure while their prestige, of course, suffers a great deal. Let us start with the constable. I undertake a short journey say, to Madras. The Constable in plain clothes who is of course ~~familiar with my face watches me at the tickert~~

familiar with my face, watches me at the ticketstand and if he has not succeded in making out my destination, tries to elicit it from friends of mine who may unwittingly let out the much-coveted secret. Latterly, these spies have come to adopt methods which may not be quite acceptable to the authorities. If so, let the latter take the hint. These constables have been putting questions direct to the passenger with an air of haughtiness, in some instances, when the questioner is overawed with feelings of his own immense responsibility in the maintenance of the British Empire,.

If I do not satisfy the constable he at once runs to the ticket master who has latterly been taken into the confidence of the secret service of course, with pecuniary allurements. This important servant of the Railway who is by the way also a valuable adjunct to the police straightway gets at my ticket and makes out the oepn secret.

When going to a large place, like Madras, I am at once controlled by the rascally spy getting on to the front of my carriage.

At my residence I have one constable to the right, one the left and one in fornt. There is one behind me in the tramway one with me at Oake's one by me on the beach one following me in a jet. The task of following a law-abiding citizen, whose purchases at the Chemist's comprise a few pills for constipation and at the iron-monger's - a few carpentry tools such a task is unsavoury even to the Constable.

The constable only adds to the pleasures of my journey. He comes to see me off at the terminus a quo. He comes to greet me at the terminus of quem. I have a Guard-of-Honor(?) without paying for it.

At any rate, he maintains no unnecessary secrecy about it. Not so however his better placed comrades in the service. They utter lies from the beginning to the end and not being peculiarly well-fitted to perform this arduous task with credit they betray their position easily. The Sub-Inspector and the Inspector who do not by their appearance rouse any suspiciousn of their pro-

~~fession or occupation are, however,~~

fession or occupation, are, however easily made out by their very look and demeanour.

I really fall into conversation with these monsters for they always begin it by opening fire on the present Government and their methods. During the earlier days of this sy$tem of close espionage, I used to feel elated the moment I heard my companions views. I used to wonder how one touch of despotism hath made the whole country kin.

It was not till my companion went aside and drew out his diary and began to transliterate the conversation that my suspicious were roused.

The next station arrived it was my destination. My companion too, hands me over to him as unceremoniously as possible. What have I done that I should be so deallt with? Am a theif with so many previous convimctions, a known depradator, whose movements and whereabouts have to be carefully recorded? I have not sought to subvert the British authority in India, I have not done amything to foster encourage or even countenance the modern-day freaks of violence and anarchy. But on deep introspection I find I have scruplously eschewed the use of foreing articles, I have discourage the use of the same amongst friends,. I have organized one or two little industries and bbrought into being a little emporium for the sale of Swadeshi goods.

The Bitter fruits of the first experiences have taught me to maintain strict and if need, be, to utter feigned views on current questions of administration and administrative policy. These foes in disguise have all the same monotonous modes of seeking to draw out the enemy's secret. Whereever they meet me whether it be in the R Railway corriodor of at the emporuim hall, they tell me they are men of respectable position and birth that have had a break in their career by the new movement. One fellow says he had been a student, but the desire to work on behalf of the Swadeshi movement has in-duced

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him to give up his studies and enter into some patriotic (even if not profitable) business. He vaunts his love of his motherland - a bit too strongly.

The story of another man is still more interesting. He comes to me as a regular business man, the agent of say, a cycle company. His appearance is so dignified, his bearing so refined, and his talk so business-like, that he passes for a veritable gentleman. Later on however, the business he does is so little while the stay be makes is so long that you are obliged to turn him inside out and probe him deeper than before. Then does the canker at the bottom come out.

The more crafty and more cultured among these asses in lions' skins seek to warm themselves into my affections and request that as he has decided to make my native place his also from several considerations such especially as health he may be initiated into some local swadeshi concern. "I do not care very much" says he "for remuneration. A mere pittance honestly made will satisfy me. I am so anxious to do something for my country. I am otherwise fairly well-do-do. The doctors advised me to spend some years by the sea-side." This fellow who had till yesterday to depend upon his own exertions for his livelihood, suddenly becomes to-day a man of failry well-to-do circumstances!!! Honesty indeed!! and above it Patriotism!

7-1-13/RI/RH/13
19/6/84.
S RT
555/RH
1.7/80
23/16/RH/RI